

Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

~~~~~ Heft 16 ~~~~~

## A GRAMMAR of the DIALECT OF KENDAL (Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by

T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

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Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fūəs* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

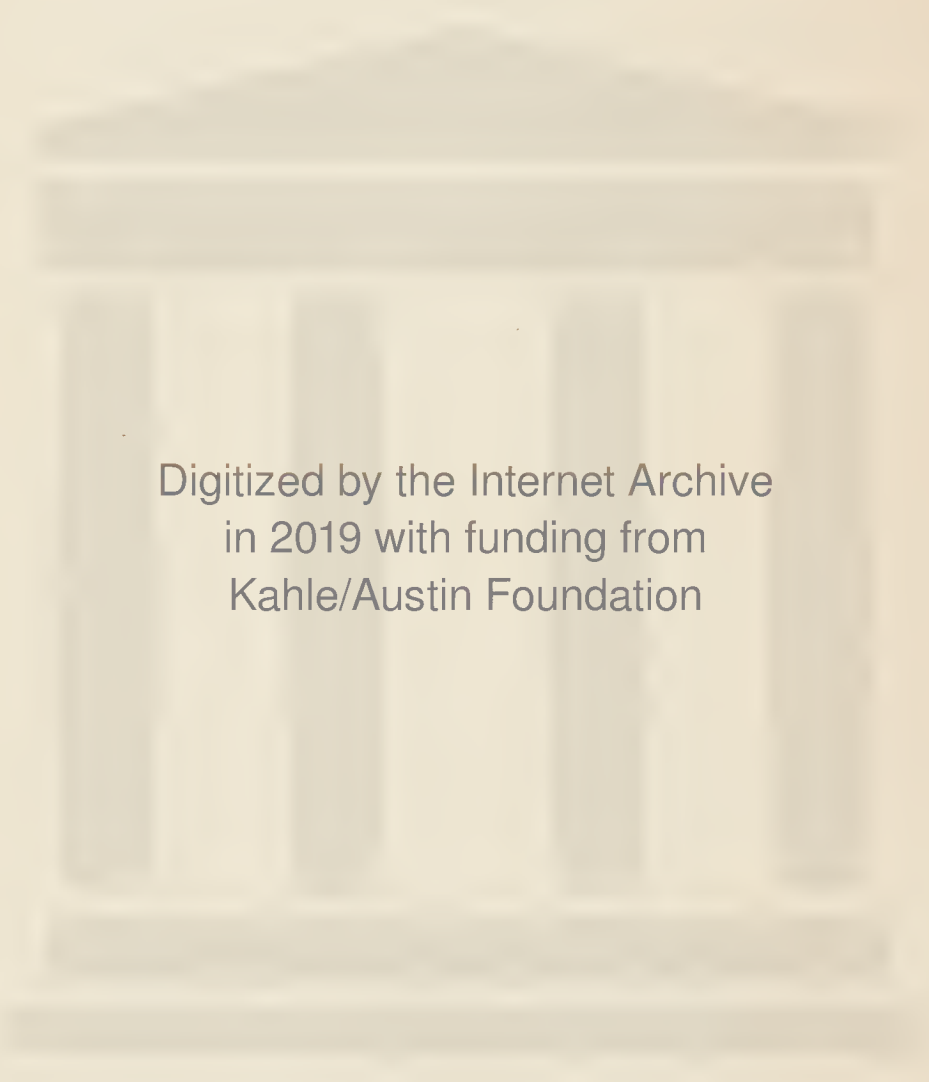
I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

Contents.

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| Preface | III |
| Table of contents | V |
| Bibliography. | |
| 1. List of texts and glossaries consulted, with abbreviations | 1 |
| 2. List of books of reference | 2 |
| Chapter I. | |
| Pronunciation | 5 |
| Chapter II. | |
| The Kendal vowels and their OE. and other equivalents . | 13 |
| Chapter III. | |
| Table of vowel-changes. Kendal — OE. | 68 |
| Chapter IV. | |
| Table of vowel-changes. OE. — Kendal | 74 |
| Chapter V. | |
| The Kendal consonants and their OE. and other equivalents | 80 |
| Chapter VI. | |
| Table of consonant-changes. Kendal — OE. | 113 |
| Chapter VII. | |
| Table of consonant-changes. OE. — Kendal | 118 |
| Chapter VIII. | |
| Outlines of accent | 125 |
| Chapter IX. | |
| The sentence | 139 |
| Chapter X. | |
| Specimens of the Kendal dialect | 141 |
| Glossary | 153 |



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Bruce = Barbours Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
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Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens. Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
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-

Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stēvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbarə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kərbɪ-Lonzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grērrɪg*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hōz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sedber*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Penrēp*) and Appleby (*Aplbi*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kōtli*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| | Wide | | Wide Round | |
| | Front | Back | Back | |
| High | * f = i (§ 4) | * 1 = v (§ 8) | * 1ə = u (§ 11) | |
| | Front | | Mixed | |
| Mid | *** ĩ = e (§ 5 and 6) | | * ĩ = o (§ 7) | |
| | | Back | | |
| | *** ĵ = a (§ 9 and 10) | | | |
| | | Back | | |
| Low | * ĵ = o (§ 12) | | *** Ĵ = o (§ 13) | |
| | | Narrow | | |
| High | *** fɪ = i (§§ 14 and 15) | | Mid * ĵ = a (§ 16) | |
| | | Round | | |
| Mid | ** ĵ = o (§ 17). | | | |

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with *ʊ* (ʋ) as second element *iʊ* (§ 18), *eʊ* (§ 19), *ʊʊ* (§ 20), *aʊ* (§ 21).

b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33), *ɔi* (§ 24).

c) with *ɔ* (ʌ) as second element *īɔ* *ēɔ* (§ 24), *ūɔ* (§ 25).

§ 4. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bɪnd* vb. bind, *fɪʃ* sb. fish, *hʌvɪk* adj. living, *ɡɪmlək* sb. gimlet, *hɪndər* adj. hinder, back, *ɡɪldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sɪkl* sb. sickle, *spɪŋk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *e* (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dɛɡ* vb. water, *ɛɡ* sb. egg, *ɛks* vb. ask, *ɛlm* sb. elm, *mɛn* sb. men, *sɛbm* num. seven, *spɛlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wɛpm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ē* (ɛ̃) is the long form of *e*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ei* ([ɛ̃ɪ]) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e.g. *kei* sb. key, *nektei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dē* sb. day, *dēl* sb. dale, *grē* adj. grey, *hēl* sb. hail, *lēt* vb. seek, *slē* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *məri* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ʌ̃. This probably is Ellis's *e^o* (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərɪk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *ɡərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *ərp* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ʊ* (ʊ̃) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rɔdl* sb. riddle, and *rɔn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brɔk* vb. break, *brɔst* vb. burst, *trɔnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *frɔst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɶ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɶ+. e.g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɶ+ becomes *ā* (ɶ+). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɶ, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɶ and ɶ+. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faðər* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (ɶ+) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (ɶ), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɶ). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɶ++, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *āld* adj. old, *dāb* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *u* (ɯ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ɯ). Examples: *bɯl* sb. bull, *grɯnd* sb. ground, *krɯdz* sb. curds, *mɯd* sb. mud, *mɯðər* sb. mother, *stɯf* sb. stuff, *wɯml* sb. auger, *wɯrp* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɔ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *u* (ɯ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hwar ðɛ ko frɛ* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɔ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɔ e.g. *ɔf*, *ɔn*. Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrp* sb. broth,

həlɪn sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *kɔft* sb. croft, *pɔdɪf* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (f) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (f), otherwise it has *ɪ*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmɪn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *ʃip* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ɪ* (f†) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming ([ɪ̯]). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([f]), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *frɪz* vb. freeze, *gɪs* sb. pl. geese, *ɪ* sb. eye, *lɪ* sb. lie mendacium, *lɪt* sb. light, *rɪk* sb. smoke, *ətʷɪn* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (jɾ) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad up* vb. tidy, *ranf* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ɔ* (jɾ†) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bɔ* sb. ball, *dɔn* sb. dawn, *gɔst* sb. ghost, *lɔm* sb. loam, *pɔmsandɔ* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skɔd* vb. scald, *stɔk* sb. stalk, *wɔ* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ɪ̯) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (f ɪ̯) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *ɪ̯* (ɪ̯). After *j*, (as in *kɪjujɪur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ɪ—u* (f ɪ). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

diur sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *eu* ([ɛ̃]) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *u*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *iu* or *i-u*. Sometimes *e-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *neu* vb. pret. knew, *preu* vb. pret. threw, *tfeu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *yu* ([ɥ]) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. Examples: *briu* sb. brow, *gyus* sb. goose, *hyuf* sb. hoof, *kyu* sb. cow, *pyu* sb. pull, *syu* sb. sow, *fyu* sb. shoe, *fyudər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* ([ɑ̃]) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɶ, or even ɶ, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauļi* adj. sad, melancholy, *dautər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauļi* sb. hornless cow, *mauþ* sb. mouth, *rauķ* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ɪ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* ([ɶɪ]) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivī* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* ([ɛ̃ɪ]). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *oi* ([ɔ̃ɪ]) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *oi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *moīdər* vb. perplex, worry, *noiz* sb. noise, *toi* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with ə (ɿ) as second element.

§ 25. *ēə* (ɛɿ), *īə* (iɿ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̃]. The second element is often retracted to ɨ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i.e. [ɛ̃] or [ĩ]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bīən* sb. bone, *drīəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fīəs* sb. face, *grīən* vb. groan, *hīər* sb. hare, *līəp* sb. barn, *līəð* adj. loath, *nīəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *uə* (ʊɿ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *īə* and *ēə* at times the second element becomes ɨ. In a few words I have heard ɨ for ʊ, e.g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

| | | Stop | Open Cons. | Side | Nasal | Trill |
|----------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Back | { Voiceless | <i>k</i> | — | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | <i>g</i> | — | — | <i>ŋ</i> | — |
| Front | { Voiceless | — | — | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | — | <i>j</i> | — | — | — |
| Alveolar | { Voiceless | <i>t</i> | — | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | <i>d</i> | — | <i>l</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>r</i> |
| Point-Alveolar | { Voiceless | <i>ʈ</i> | — | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | <i>ɖ</i> | — | — | — | <i>ɽ</i> |
| Teeth | { Voiceless | — | <i>ʃ</i> | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | — | <i>ʒ</i> | — | — | — |

| | | Stop | Open Cons. | Side | Nasal | Trill |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|------|----------|-------|
| Blade-Point | { Voiceless | — | <i>s</i> | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | — | <i>z</i> | — | — | — |
| Blade | { Voiceless | (<i>t</i>) | <i>f</i> | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | (<i>d</i>) | <i>ʒ</i> | — | — | — |
| Lip | { Voiceless | <i>p</i> | — | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | <i>b</i> | <i>ɓ</i> | — | <i>m</i> | — |
| Lip teeth | { Voiceless | — | <i>f</i> | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | — | <i>v</i> | — | — | — |
| Lip with back modification | { Voiceless | — | <i>w</i> | — | — | — |
| | { Voiced | — | <i>hw</i> | — | — | — |

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hez-tə sɪn ɪm?* *Tɛl ər a want ər*.

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *ɱ*, *ɲ*, *ɭ*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *ɣ*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *ɸ*, *θ*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *v* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *ɖ*.

ɾ the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *ɖ*.

t and *ɖ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maɾər*, *faɖər*, *stɾɪəm*.

ʒ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *ʃ* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

ɔ̃ the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *sę̃ɔ̃nti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into $\chi + w$ i. e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ȳ* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ȳ* (f) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

biłhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

fijk sb. fitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glisk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also
ME. glist en.

hilt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

kȳt sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.
kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

lig vb. lie. Northumb. *licza* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

pik sb. pitch. OE. *pic*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

sikl sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

sinī sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

skift vb. shift, remove. OE. *scifan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

slip vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twitf bōk sb. earwig. Cf. OE. *anzel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. **twiccan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

widī sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wipiz*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

hwik adj. living. Northumb. *cwic* Cook 33, ME. *cwic* CM. 8738.

Note. *lim* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sinī* sb. sinew, *i* instead of **ai* (ME. *ī*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *widī* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iŕ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *i* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

gildert sb. hairnoose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klip vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *i* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fitf sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

gimlāk sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

piſimər sb. ant. ME. *pissemire* Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.
twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuilte*, *coulte*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *i* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesse*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blindərz* sb. blinkers, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back; *hīndər* vb. hinder, *wīnlstrið* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

Examples:

blind adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blīyk sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. *blinked* CM. 76684, *blinke* CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. **blīncan*, for which cf. Du. *blinken* = 'shine, smile'. The OE. *blīcan* is probably cognate.

kīyk sb. blow. Cf. OE. *cīncunȝ* WW. 171, 39. Kinke Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. *kinken* 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kīykcɔf sb. whooping-cough for OE. **cīnc-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kīech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kinken*, and OE. *cīncunȝ* above.

kliyk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. *klink* 'a blow', *klinken* vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. *klinge*. Most probably native.

frīyk vb. shrink. OE. (for)-*scrīncan*, ME. *schrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.

tīþklər sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

wīnd vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

wīnlstrǣ sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.) *windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *ī* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klīþk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klētr*, Norw. *klett*.

spīþk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *ī* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ȝ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *ȝit* and *kist* for Northumb. *ȝet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

ȝīt vb. get. Cf. Northumb. *onȝeta*.

ȝīt adv. yet. Northumb. *ȝet* Cook 100, ME. *yit* CM. 2591, *yett* CM. 553.

klīk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. *clekis* Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also *cleke* sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kīst sb. chest. Northumb. *cest*, ME. *kist* CM. 21018 and 5617.

stīdī adj. steady. For OE. *stedīȝ cf. OE. *steding* line, *stede*, *staðol*.

stīdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. **steðelian* for **staðolojan* cf. *staþol* and *stīdi* above.
wīl sb. willow. OE. *welīz*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *gīðer* vb. gather and *tuḡiðer* adv. together OE. *æ* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *æ* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *æ* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stīdi* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **steði*, cf. ON. *steði*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *steþi* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stidye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bīyk* sb. bench and *strīyḡkḡ* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bīyk* in all probability comes from a nominative **benc* with gen. and dat. *benċes*, *benċe* which would give ME. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and **benche*. Modern Kendal *bēyk* or *bīyk*, *bēnf* (with simplification of *ntf* to *nf*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bēnf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *strīyḡkḡ* we have no *e* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dīy* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flīy* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hīy* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *flengia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. **dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *fling*), likewise doubts the probability of the change $\epsilon n < i n$.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

bīznəs sb. business. ME. *businessse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysiz*.

brīg sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycz*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

mītf adv. much. OE. *mycel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

plyustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

ſīlf sb. shelf. OE. *ſcylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȝ* has become *ī* in *wīſ* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īvər* adv. ever, *īv(ə)rī* adj. every, *nīvər* adv. never, and *ſīpərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *ǣfre*, **ǣferilc*. *nǣfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *ǣ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ē* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *fīftī* num. fifty, *fīftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ē* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

fīdʒ vb. fidget, *ſīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *jīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīg* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*

= whey), *pīgīn* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stītf* sb. potato-row, *swīn* vb. make (ones way) as *swīnīn* *a wē up*. *swindz* vb. singe, *twīdl* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tfītī sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ġ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. **sleda*; *ē* instead of *īə* is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ēbm adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ēbm jōndə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ēlār* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

fetl vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME.

fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

jēst sb. yeast. Northumb. **gest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

nēb sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spēlk sb. basket-rib. OE. *spelc* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

streḡk adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hwēḡar pron. which whether (e. g. *ēḡar an am hweḡa ḡu wīlt*)

Northumbrian *hweḡer* Lind 56. ME. *qveḡer* CM. 8733.

hwēlp sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

hwēmḡ vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

Note. *heðȝ* sb. hedge (OE. *heze* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ē* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:
deg vb. water. Norw. *deggja* Aasen p. 103, ON. *doggua* =
 **deggja* = Prim. Norse **daujan*.

ēbm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

eg on vb. incite. ON. *eggja*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

eldin sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME.
eyldinge. CM. 3164.

fēl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kensbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for **kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspek*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

klæg sb. gadfly. Norw. *klæg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

mēldr sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *mel-*
der Aasen p. 493. OIc. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*eg*] *skēl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II,
 65 (see Björkman 124).

stēg sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*,
 ME. *steg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *æ* (I) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = I+ or I, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ē* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bēk sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ēftər prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *after* CM. 493.

esp sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.
ef sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsċ*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.
gem sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnian*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.
gev vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.
(kāt-)hek sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.

Towne 126/305.

heltar sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.
hesp sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.
hev vb. have. OE. **iċ hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.
hezl sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.
jæt sb. gate. Northumb. *zæt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne
 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425
sek sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.
skel sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.
weltar vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.
weltar is for OE. **wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce
 III, 719.
wef vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also
wasch CM. 15219.

Note. In *kæt* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *e*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in Kendal in the following words:

bend vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.
beyk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)
end sb. end. OE. *ende*.
send vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glent* vb. look up, and *mens* sb. kindness, hospitality, *e* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *glenten*, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mæn-ka* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tent* sb. tent *e* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

ę in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rayk* adj. 'rank, close together', *tayz* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bilep vb. belong. OE. *belanzian, cf. lanzian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fend vb. provide for (anything). OE. *fandian*, ME. *to fande* = *conari*, *niti*. Cath. 122.

þeyk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) *þancian*, Northumb. *ðonciȝa*. Cook 198. ME. *thank* CM. 5302.

ðen adv. then. Northumb. *ðonne* Cook 195, ME. *þan* CM. 67, *þen* CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. [ɛ (and ɪ) were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *ɛ*, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *a*).

bleðar sb. bladder. Northumb. **blēder*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

breþ sb. breath. Northumb. **brēþ*, ME. *breeþ*. CM. Trin. 3573.

nēbar sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nēhȝibur* Lind. 67, ME. *neghbur* CM. 6479.

wēpm sb. weapon. Northumb. *wēpen* Lind. 94, ME. *wēpen* CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. **a*i—*i*).

hēlp sb. health. OE. **hælp*, ME. *helthe*. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *sebm* num. seven, *sebanti* num. seventy, and *alebm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508, *seuenti* CM. 1486, and *elleuen* CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become *ɛ* in the word *ęks* vb. ask. Cf. *āsciȝa* Cook 13, ME. *ask* CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bęk* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *e* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *ē* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gæslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. **zēs-linz* (for **zōs-linz* cf. *zōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. **ċōsċ* (WS. *ċȳsċ*) for Gmc. **kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. **ǵnt-ki-s*. **ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. **ǵenut*, **ǵonut* seen in Gk. **γόνου* γόνουτος 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from **knussus* Idg. **ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. **sk* cf. Idg. **dnt-ko* (Latin **dents* Sk. **ḍ-δοντες*) with Gmc. **tunskoz*, OE. *tūsċ*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kek* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became *ē* (f), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *e*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rince' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*, *ǣ* + *ǝ*, *e* + *ǝ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ǝ* did not follow, *ǣ* etc. usually becomes *iǝ*.

Examples:

I. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*.

dē sb. day. Northumb. *dæz* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.

fēn adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *zefazen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

hēl sb. hail. OE. *hæȝl*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

tēl sb. tail. OE. **tæȝl*, ME. tayle. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *æ* + *ȝ*.

grē adj. grey. OE. *ȝræȝ*, ME. grai. CM. 8288.

hē sb. hay. Northumb. *hēȝ* Cook 118, ME. hai CM. 3317.

klē sb. clay. OE. *clæȝ* B. T. I. 157, ME. clai CM. 402.

hwē sb. whey. OE. *hwæȝ*, ME. whig, whay Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + *ȝ*.

rēn sb. rain. Northumb. *reȝn* Cook 162, ME. rain CM. 1768.

awē adv. away. OE. *onweȝ*, ME. awai. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēȝ*, which would ultimately give rise to *ȝə*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *diȝl* and *bliiez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *dēl* and *blēȝ* representing older *dæl* and **blæisian*. *Wēȝstrəl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wēȝst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster* *gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **mæna*, *ē* instead of normal *ēȝ* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, **slay* became *slæȝ* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slæȝ* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blēr vb. roar (of animals). OE. **blarian*, ME. *blāren*, cf. MDu. *blaeren*.

glēz vb. glaze, make shine. OE. **glasian*, cf. OE. *glas*, ME. *glas*. CM. 10093.

rēðar adv. rather. Northumb. *hraður* Cook 117, ME. *raper* CM. 26566.

snēk sb. snake. OE. *snaca*, ME. *snake*. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dēzd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mēzd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) *masedliche*. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē* in the words *ēdž* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdž* sb. rage, and *t/ēn* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kēk* and *rēns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ē* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blēk adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. *bleike*. Hav. 470.

bētīn sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. *baite*. CM. 16931.

flē vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

grēn sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. *gren*. Alis 654.

grēdlī adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lēk vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lēt vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skētf sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slēk vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

slēr vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slær*.

snēp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

wēk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

æ.

§ 54. Kendal æ has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become æ before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ē* (ē), and *ȳ* (ȳ) the first of which has given Kendal æ, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *ȳ*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ē* (ē) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into æ (ɛ). In the 18th century this *ē* passed into æ (ɛ) by the intermediate stage of ȳ, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mæri* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bærd sb. bird. Northumb. *bridd* (late).

gærn vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

gæsl sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle
Lev. 147. 81.

kærse vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dært* sb. dirt æ represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *færl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *ȳ*, and also from Scand. *y* has become æ in Kendal before *r*. This

i (f) was widened and lowered to *e* (f) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bærk sb. birch. OE. *beorc*, ME. *birk*. Cath. 32.

færst adj. first. OE. *fyrrest*, ME. *first*. CM. 8.

smærk vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) *smearcian* B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. **smerciga*, ME. *smirken* (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bærlyr sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. *byrle*, *byrele*, ME. *brillare*. Pr. P. 51. Cf. *beran*.

stær vb. stir. OE. *styrian*, ME. *stir*. CM. 4662.

tjærn sb. churn (for older **kærn*). OE. *cyren*, ME. *kyrne*. Cath. 204.

wærk vb. work. Northumb. *wyrca* Lind. 99, ME. *wirk* CM. 1753.

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. **hyrdian*, Gmc. **hurdjan*, cf. *zylden* and *gold* (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form *zyrd* has *d* (hence ME. *gürd*). There is a ME. *girthe* in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *æ* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bør* fair wind, ME. *byr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, *bir* CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gært* adj. 'great' from *zrēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to **grēt* previous to metathesis. **Grēt* would become **girt*. In *kærliu* sb. curlew *æ* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (*courlieu*). The origin of *hærpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

v.

§ 57. Kendal *v* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words. *ę* (ċ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ġ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *v* (ſ) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

brek vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

stræt vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

trenl sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *trendyl* Pr. P. 502 from **trindan*, **trand*, **trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

drēs vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

pres vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

tremł vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

þrest vb. thrust. Sc. *þrjsta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *v* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *ȝ* (f) was probably lowered to *ę* (ċ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

brēm sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

brēmstn sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

grenstn sb. grindstone for OE. **grind-stān*. Cf. OE. *grindel* = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

redl sb. riddle for OE. **hriddel*. Cf. *bridder* WW. 141. 12.
tſīz-rem 'case used in making cheese'. OE. *rima*, ME. *rim*. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *v* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

breķīn-keṭl sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.
redstjæk sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (ʃɹ). In the case of the combinations *m*, *n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ā* (ʃɹ) and *ɔ* (ʃɹ) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ā* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *īə* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. *hlādles*: OE. *hlædel*. *faḍər* sb. father, ME. *fader*, OE. *fæder*, or 2) from the compounds as *ſam* sb. shame, cf. *ſamfræst* adj. shame-faced, ME. *shamfasst*.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halīdē* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. *halidai* and *swāppen* [from *swāp*]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mad adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I†) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J-) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became æ (I) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E.g. *warld* sb. world, *wasn* vb. grow worse, *parlif* adj. dangerous, *sarə* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjödñ*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardəs* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*.)

Examples:

- arə* sb. arrow. OE. *earz*.
as-buərd sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for *ask-buərd
 Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,
aske Pr. P. 443.
batf sb. batch. OE. *bæcc, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.
 Swed. *bak*.
daft vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.
daft adj. foolish. OE. *zedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.
falə adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.
hag vb. cut, for OE. *haccian. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.
 P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.
hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. *hackelen. Cf. Du. *hackelen*
 = mangle stammer.
laf vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.
lafter sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.
lafter sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. *lečžan* (see Wall 109).
mīalark sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.
parək sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.
ratn sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.
snafl vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),
 MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.
 Also Engl. *sniff*.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stjuk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stoǵhnó: *stōǵhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

fadə sb. shadow. OE. *sċeadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

þak sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

walf adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

omakəli adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *zemaëcca* Cook 88, OE. *zemaec*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adl vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *ǫðlask*.

asl-tiuþ sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-toothe* Cath. Dan. *axel-tand* (see Björkman 200).

blaðər vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brakn sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, brake Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadflī sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

havər-trīəd sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafł vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

sakl̥s adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stak̥r vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. bask. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

alək̥ vb. vinegar.

badž̥r sb. small corndealet. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

frap vb. flutter. OFr. *frapper*.

kar̥n sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakst̥n sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ā* from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

bylstay sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

gandr̥n sb. gander (rare). OE. *zan(d)ra*.

han̥l sb. handle.

kram̥l vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

ray adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

rayk adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

fuuway sb. bootlace. Northumb. *þwong* Cook 197.

waykl adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *ayz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *qgn* gen. *agnar*. For *hayk* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *ranl bōk* = 'piece of wood from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antəz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform **anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagin sb. stave of a cask.

laškōm sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

mafl sb. act foolishly.

sanṭər vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tʃats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ȃ*, itself coming from 16 *e* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *zaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *scold* and *džāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older \bar{e} (j) sound has been unrounded and raised to \bar{a} (j-†).

OE. $e + r$ in a few words has become $\bar{a} + r$ in Kendal, through 16th c. $\bar{æ}$ 17th c. \bar{x} and 18th c. \bar{a} . OFr. $\bar{e} + r$ has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + \bar{z}$.

\bar{a} vb. owe. Northumb. $\bar{a}za$ Cook 6, ME. $\bar{a}gh$ CM. 1168.

$\bar{a}n$ adj. own. Northumb. $\bar{a}zen$, ME. $\bar{a}ghen$. CM. 124.

$\bar{d}r\bar{a}$ vb. draw. Northumb. $\bar{dra}za$ Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$h\bar{a}$ in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. $hazu$, ME. hag . CM. 9886.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. gnaw. Northumb. $znaza$, ME. $gnāghe$. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40*.

$s\bar{a}$ sb. saw. OE. $sažu$, ME. $sagh$. CM. 27376.

II. OE. $a + h$.

$s\bar{a}$ vb. pret. saw. Northumb. $sæh$ Cook 169, ME. $sāgh$ CM. 886, $sauz$ Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + w$.

$bl\bar{a}$ vb. blow. Northumb. $inblāwa$ Lind. 57.

$kr\bar{a}$ sb. crow. OE. $crāwe$ B. T. I, 169.

$k\bar{a}k\text{-}kr\bar{a}$ sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. $crāwan$, B. T. I, 169.

$m\bar{a}$ vb. mow. OE. $māwan$.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. know. OE. $cnāwan$.

$r\bar{a}$ sb. row. OE. $rāw$ and $rāw$.

$t\bar{a}z$ *tāstiks* 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. $zetāwe$.

$pr\bar{a}$ vb. throw. Northumb. * $prāwa$ WS. $prāwan$.

§ 66. Scand. \acute{a} appears as \bar{a} in the following words:

$l\bar{a}$ adj. low. ON. *lág*, ME. *lagh*. CM. 18166.

wāml vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo'
Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan.
vamle vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *ā + l + d* appears as *ā* in
āld adj. old. Northumb. *āld* Cook 8, ME. *āld* CM. 117.
hāld sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.
fāld sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.
kāld adj. cold. Northumb. *cāld* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafla* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e + r* has become *ā* in
fādər adv. further.
hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.
hāp sb. hearth.
lārŋ vb. learn. Northumb. *leornīza* Cook 131.
tār sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.
flātŋ vb. coax, flatter.
māndər vb. maunder.
māpmōnt sb. nonsense.
trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

ȳ.

Kendal *ȳ* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m, n + consonant*, where we would expect *ȳu* from ME. *ū*. In such cases *ȳ* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

bytə sb. butter. OE. *butere*.

kȳm vb. come. OE. *cuman*.

mud. sb. mud. ME. *mud* Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *stȳt* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iū*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *styttā* = 'shorten' from **stutjan*, MHG. *stozen* (*stiez*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *u* in the following words:

byl sb. bull. ME. *bull* CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

byr sb. bure. ME. *bure* Cath. 48, *bur* Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

gȳst sb. gust. ME. *gust*. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed.

Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pīgyl* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut sheiter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Byf* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *y* in Kendal in the words

hyt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

kupl sb. couple. ME. *couple*, OFr. *couple*, *cople*.

munj sb. money. ME. *monie*, OFr. *monnaie*.

supp sb. supper. ME. *soper* Fl. and Bl. 23, *super* Hav. 1762, OFr. *super*.

Note. *y* in the words *fun* sb. fun, *krydz* sb. curds, *rub* vb. rub, *put* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

bun(d) p. p. bound. OE. *zebunden*.

grund sb. ground. OE. *grund*.

pund sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

tuml vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lump* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lump* Aasen p. 461, Swed. *lump* Rietz also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *bunf* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *y* in Kendal in the words *fupn* sb. cowshed and *wyrm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (ī) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (Ī). This *u* was widened to *y* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krytf* sb. crutch *y* answers to *i* in OE. *cricc* (see B. T.). In this case *y* rests upon a ME. form with *ū* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krytf* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *crycc* is a by-form, corresponding to *cricc* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ō* from OE. *o* and *ō* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this \bar{o} (j†) was overrounded to \bar{o}^u (j†) which became \bar{u} (f) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to u (f) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. o except before $r +$ cons. $< u$.

frub sb. shrub. OE. *scrobsc̃ir* AS. Chron. 1094, also *scrobbesbyriȝ* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

ſufl sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)l*.

ſut vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

uþm sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. o before rd , rp , rs $< u$.

durst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

wurd sb. word. Northumb. *word* Cook 213.

wurp sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

wurst sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. \bar{o} $< u$.

blud sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

bruder sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

gud adj. good. OE. *ȝōd*.

muðer sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

munp sb. month. OE. *mōnaþ*.

ruðer sb. rudder. OE. *rōþor*.

enyf adv. enough. OE. *ȝenōȝ*.

§ 76. 7) OE. \bar{u} has become u in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

dyk sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

dyv sb. dove. OE. **dūfa* in *dūfe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. -*dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

hylət sb. owl. For **ūlet* cf. OE. *ūle*.

kūð vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

sūk(ġn) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *sūken*.

tysl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MHG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

ðy pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. *pū*.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

būmp garŋ sb. a coarse woollen garn.

plyk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

slutŋ sb. slutch.

wymŋ sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ʃ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kym* and *winy*.

o.

Kendal *o* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *o* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

broþ sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

ðokŋ sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

foks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

glap vb. stare. Cf. ME. gloppend 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also glope 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glüpa*. Most probably native.

hog sb. sheep. ME. hoge Alex. Sk. 4278, hog CSc. 66, hogrel Lev. 55, 38, hogger 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

holyn sb. holly. OE. holezn, ME. holyn. Cath. 187.

jok sb. yoke. Northumb. *ȝeoc* Cook 91, ME. yock CM. 21267.

lopæd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. lopren, lopred Ps. CXVIII. 70, lopird Prk. Cons. 489.

open vb. open. Northumb. *ȝeopniȝa* Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *ɔ* in

lōpn pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. lopen Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klæk-hen sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. cleken = 'hatch', NE. Dial. cleck and tletš (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klæk* probably represents **klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *čč* **cleččan* (see p. 146).

kōlōp sb. slice of bacon. ME. colloppe Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slokn vb. slake the thirst. ME. slockens CM. 18360, slokyn Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bōnē* adj. pretty, *kōk* sb. cock, *prōmīs* vb. promise. In *bōtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *pōdīf*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *o* in *pōtage*, *ɔrdər* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *ɔrdər*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ə* where *o* < ME. *o*.

2. to *ɔ* where *o* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyərn æt nīt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form '*būərn*' spelt *booarn*.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *ɔ*.

bɔrn adj. born.

hɔrn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

kɔrn sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

mɔrnɪn sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *morzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *storkn* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lɔrd* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **lɔrd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar 'leerd'*). In *sɔri* adj. sorry *ɔ* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hɔdɪli* adv. continually from **hālden-līc* became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ə* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of *ġ* and *ġ*. *Hōd* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *hōdŋli*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hōd*.

§ 84. OE. *ō* in *fōðer* sb. fodder, and *soft* adj. soft was shortened to *ǫ* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

o in *tōf* adj. tough, and *trōf* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ō* (*ġ*). OE. *tōh* must have become **to^uχ* (*tj*)*χ* in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tōχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tō^uχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *tōf* is to be traced back to 16th century, **tōf* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogl* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *bocc*, for *bogl* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan* spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrōg sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmīn*, *klin*, *fīp* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ī* (*f*) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (*ŭ* and *ŭ*) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ī* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *fīp* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **faiip* in Kendal.

Examples:

ibm̃in sb. evening. Northumb. *ēferu* Lind., ME. *ēuening* CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. *clæne*, ME. *clēne*.

ī.

Kendal *ī* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wīl* adv. well and *etwīn* adv. prep. 'between' has become *ī* instead of *ī̄*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* ([†]) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16th (cf. *bītwīn* Ellis III, 881). In *bīz̃m* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bīsēm* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *ēo* ([†]) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* ([†]) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *ī* later along with *ē* from older *e*. Northumb. *æ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *grīn* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *e*. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tōma* = 'make empty' from *tōmr* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tōmī(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *tēmen* and ON. *tōmr* agree so much better than *tēmen* and OE. *tōm* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. $\bar{e}z$ (from older $*\bar{e}o\bar{z}$ and $*\bar{e}a\bar{z}$) appears as \bar{z} in Kendal. This $\bar{e}z$ became \bar{e} ([\bar{e}]) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that ei in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to \bar{z} , the sound it now possesses.

Sti sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stiz*, which would in all probability give Kendal $*stai$. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrīk* (cf. OSwed. *skrīka*) and *tīl* sb. 'tile' from original \bar{z} . It is, however, more likely that *sti* and *tīl* go back to ME. $*stē$, $*tēl$ in which \bar{e} would naturally become \bar{z} in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

dr̄ adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēze*, ME. *drēze*. Alex. 2091.

fl̄ sb. fly. Northumb. *flēze* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.

ī sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.

ī vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. $*lēza$, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. $e + ht$ has become \bar{z} in Kendal. The old Northumb. e was probably lengthened after loss of h to \bar{e} ([\bar{e}]) about the 14th century and was raised to \bar{z} in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has i ([f]) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open i ', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal $*ai$, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. $e + ht$.

Examples:

fl̄t sb. flight. Northumb. $*flēht$, cf. ME. *flight* CM. 9215.

frit̄n vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.

l̄t sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. *light* CM. 293.

līt adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nīt sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rīt adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwīl-rīt sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

sīt sb. sight. Northumb. **ȝeseht*, ME. sight. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for **tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīt* beside *prīt*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þēttir* (= **þilhta R*) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* (ɪ†) and *ē* (ɛ†) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ĕ* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *īə*, and *ĕ*. This *ē* (ɛ†) was raised to *ī* (ɪ†) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibmīn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *ī* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *ē* as in *blēðər* sb. bladder, *nēbər* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fītīȝz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fit*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *æ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīd sb. breadth. WS. *brædo*, Northumb. **brædo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

rīp sb. wreath. Northumb. **wræp*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

dēd sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107.

mēde sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

nēdl sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle* Pr. P. 3512.

rēd vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rēðen* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ī*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eʒ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. **dēaʒan*, Northumb. **dēʒa* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēʒen*, 16th century **dī*.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *riuc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ē* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *e* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *ə* (ʌ) in the 18th, being narrowed to *a* (ɪ) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *ū* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *fad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *ȳ* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *fatlkok* sb. shuttlecock, *kaslap* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *cȳs-*

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (f) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad yp* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Olc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e. g. *i gyd bakl for wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *ā* (j) until the 16th century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ō* (j) in the 18th century through the intermediate stages of *jī* and *jf*. This *ō* was subsequently raised to *jtr*, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671.

hōf sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.

kō vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. **cālliza*, ME. *cal(l)*.

smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. pl. *smalu*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

sōt sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. **sālf*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālca*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

wōk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālca, WS. wealcan, ME. walke.
CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ūə*.

Examples:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>fō</i> sb. foe. | <i>hōlī</i> adj. holy. |
| <i>fōm</i> sb. foam. | <i>lōf</i> sb. loaf. |
| <i>gōst</i> sb. ghost. | <i>lōm</i> sb. loam. |
| <i>strōk</i> vb. stroke. | |

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (ɝ) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ou* (ɝɪ) not *ōw* (ɝɪ).

Examples are:

fō vb. flow.
grō vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was ɝɪ, not ɝɪ or else we should get *gaum, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *goumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōtər* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

iu.

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* (Ȳ) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briȳ vb. brew. OE. brēowan.

kliȳ sb. clew. OE. clīwen and clēowe.

riȳ vb. rue. OE. hrēowan, ME. rēwe. Hav. 967.

siȳ vb. sew. OE. sēowan.

triȳ adj. true. OE. zetrēowe.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *iu* in Kendal and also *ȳ* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ȝ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps Ȳ as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kyujiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ō^u* (ȝ) giving 16th century *ū*. This *ū* would give *yu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives {t} as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *t* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īə* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *krīək* sb. crook, *liuk* *līək* vb. look.

Examples:

bjuk sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

diu vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

kjuk sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

liuk vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

tiup sb. tooth. OE. *tōp*.

aniu adj. enough. OE. *zenōz*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliu* adj.

blue, *stiu* vb. stew.

Note. *iu* in *friu* represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kju*-*jiur*) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *neū* knew, *preū* threw and in the verb *tfeu* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *yu* for *iu* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blyum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blium*, and vice versa *iu* for *yu* as in *tiuþ* for **tiyþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spaun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spyun*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *ō* or *ū*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *ū*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as *boote* 178, 23 ff., *spoone* 168, 3 and *goose* 222, 18. Now the *Catholicon* has *bute*, *guse* etc., but *spoyñ* = *cocliar spone* (A.) *moyne*, *soyñ vbc.* *hastely*. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō^u* (f), which passed by the 16th century into *ū* (ff) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (ff).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

byus sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *bosȝ* B. T. I, 117, ME. *boose*
Lev. 222, 17, *booc*, *boos* Pr. P. 41.

fyut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

hyuf sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

lyum sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. *loome*. Pr. P. 312.

skyl sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. *scole*.

smyuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.

smēðe = **smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

stȳl sb. stool. OE. *stōl*, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

ſȳu sb. shoe. Northumb. *sceō* Cook 166, ME. *scō* CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

mȳun sb. moon. Northumb. *mōna* Cook 143, ME. *mōn* CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳum sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōz* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *ȳf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōze*, *plōze*. This *ō + z* became *ǣχ* (ǣc) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

bȳu sb. bough. OE. *bōze* dat, ME. bogh. CM. 4466.
bugh CM. 4721.

plȳu sb. plough. OE. *plōze*.

sȳun sb. woon. OE. **swōzne*, cf. *swōzen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u + z* in *sȳu* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u + z* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *drȳun* vb. drown, ME. *drūnen* is probably from Scand. **družna* not OE. *druncnian* (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u + l + cons.* has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pyu vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

fyudə sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.
schuldre CM. 18416.

wyu sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jæt styup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yu*.
Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *ū* as *a* rule appears in Kendal as *yu*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *ū* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *mauþ* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *ū* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change *ī* < *ai* took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of *ī*, why should it not hold good with regard to *ū*? We should get accordingly OE. *ū* < 15th century *au* < 16th century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from *ɶ* to *ɪ* giving *yu* *ɪ* — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

bryu sb. brow, forehead. OE. *brū*, ME. *brues* n. pl.
CM. 8079.

dyuk vb. dive. OE. **dūcan*, ME. *doukand*. Alex. 4091,
dūked pp. CM. 23203.

dryuzi adj. drowsy. OE. *drūsiz cf. drusan, drūsan B. T. I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

fūmæt sb. polecat. OE. fūlmart, ME. fūlmart. Miracle Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. fūlmart Pr. P. 182.

klūt vb. patch. OE. zeclūtian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

mūs sb. mouse. OE. mūs, ME. mūs. Hom. I, 53.

sūk vb. suck. OE. sūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þūm sb. thumb. OE. þūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

þū pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þū, ME. þu. CM. 8971.

abūn adv. above. OE. abūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprūt* vb. sprout *yu* represents the 16th century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. *ū* has become *yu* in *kūær* vb. cower, cf. ON. kūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yu* in *dūt* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *yu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kau sb. hornless cow. OE. *cūiz.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

maup sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *u* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *yu*, e. g. *syu* OE. *suzu*, ME. *sūwe*. **Būl* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fūl* sb. fowl (OE. **buzol*, *fuzol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bōrd* or *hēn*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. *awl* and *þau* vb. *thaw*, representing OE. *āwle* and *þāwian*, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *āl* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century **aul*).

laund adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. **lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, limetree, *liþe* soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* bond, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. **lin*, **linð*, Idg. **len*, **lént*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* pliant, Lith. *lentà* plank, Greek *ἐλάτη* pine-tree for **ἐλγτá* (see Noreen, Abriß p. 137, Kluge, Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auχt* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. *fauχt* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents **wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

aut sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.

baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bóte* Cook 26.

braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *bróhte* Cook 24.

dauþer sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.

naut sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.

raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.

þaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ðōhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ō* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstə sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.

baut sb. bolt. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

maul sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stōlen. OE. zestōlen.

prefauld sb. threshold. OE. þerscōld (where old = *wold)

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. thresche walde Cath. 385.

Note. In *saudȝe* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bāld* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ōw* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwan* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ōw* was final, cf. OE. **rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. *boza*, *flozen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lughi*, *loghi*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝf or ȝf). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝf), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

dauli adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufli*gr, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211. Cf. OE. *ȝēac*.

jaul vb. howl. ME. *ȝaulen* (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. *cōupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.*haustrau* adv. topsy-turvy.*skraudli* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.*stauṇli* adj. small cramped (of places).*tfaup* sb. rose haw.*ai.*Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ī* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *æi* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*æi*) Borealium est: vt in (*faīr*) pro (*fæīr*) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *æi* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.*aidl* adj. idle. Northumb. *īdel* Lind. 57, ME. *īdel* CM. 5866.*baid* vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bīda* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.*daik* sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.*gaivəsəm* adj. ravenous. OE. **ȝīfresom*, cf. *ȝīfre*.*said* sb. side. Northumb. *side* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.*saik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sīc*, WS. *sic*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sīk* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

II. Scand. *ī*.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sīla* strain filter, Norw. *sīla*, cf. OHG. *sīhan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrīka*.

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. *thrive* CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifa-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ī* + *ǝ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ī* obtained from older *i* + *ǝ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ī* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ī* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ǝ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stī* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoze*, Northumb. **stēǝ*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ī* in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. *nīone* Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. **tiola*, ME. *tīle*. CM. 1533.

taið sb. tithe. Northumb. **tiozod*, ME. *tīthe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ī* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *ī* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ai* at the same time as OE. *ī*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maīld* adj. mild, and *waīld* adj. wild. **Tfaīld* from OE. *čīld* is unknown, its place being taken by *barŋ*.

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ɪ* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ɪ* has done.

V. Examples:

faiər sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

haið sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

haiv sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

kai sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ɪ* has become *ai* in

bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byžest*, *byzeð*.

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rie* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *trai* vb. try, and *hwaist* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *sṯraiv* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

ṯaibl sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *boil* vb. boil, *dȳoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *lointər* vb. loiter, and *mɔidər* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *ǣȝ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *ǣȝ* became *ei* ([ɪ]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɛɪ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. **ēȝ* in **tēȝa* has become *ei* in the word *neġk-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

īə.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ā*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ā* (ɹ†) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (ɹ, ɹ†) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɸ†). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɹ† became *āə* (ɹ†+ɹ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ēə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīər* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

bīak vb. bake. WS. *bacan*, Northumb. **baça*.

gīavlak sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

gīat in *ȳut æ gīat* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu* ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jēt*.

hīar sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

kīar vb. care. Northumb. **ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

līat adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

mīad vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

nīam sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

sīak sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

snīar sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

snīak sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *sniken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But see § 90.

Note. *ī* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakə* sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *ī* represents Scand. *ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

bīap pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bādīr*.

gīap vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *zeapian*, *zeap* are cognate.

- l̥æp* sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.
r̥æk vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.
skr̥æp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *sċearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *sċearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *̥æ* in the following words:

- bl̥æm* vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.
ḍ̥æmskʏul sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.
f̥æs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.
gr̥æs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.
̥æbl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iækə*, **̥æk*.
st̥ætsmæn sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.
t̥æbl sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **ǣ* appears as *̥æ* in the following words:

- b̥æn* sb. bone. OE. *bān*.
br̥æd adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.
ḍr̥æv vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 20953.
gr̥æn vb. groan, bellow. OE. *zrānian*, ME. *grān*. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.
h̥æt adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.
l̥æð adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lath* CM. 209.

māst adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

sīð adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

sīp sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

slīð sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

tīð the one. OE. *þæt-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

tīð sb. toad. OE. **tād*, cf. *tādize* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

wīð sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, *waa* 2196.

hwīð pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

ālīð adj. alone. Northumb. **āl āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([†]) from WGmc. **ā*, and *æ* ([†]) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* ([†]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ēð* in the 17th.

In the words *klīð* sb. claw, hoof, *strīð* sb. straw, *īð* is due to the nominative forms **klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *cley* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

OE. *ē* has become *īð* in *nīð* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *īð* in *hīð* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fīð* vb. hide *īð* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *fēlan*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

drīð vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

hīð sb. hair. Northumb. **hēr*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

jīð sb. year. Northumb. *žér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

sprīð vb. spread. Northumb. **sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

ðīð adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *a i-i*).

br̥æ sb. briar. OE. *brēr*, ME. *brēres*. CM. 2014.

h̥æ vb. heal. Northumb. *hæla* Cook 108, ME. *hēle* CM. 8109.

l̥æst adj. least. Northumb. *læsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.

r̥æs sb. race. Northumb. *ræs* Lind. 73, ME. *rēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.

t̥æz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *tæsan*, ME. *tēse*. Cath. 380.

t̥ætʃ vb. teach. Northumb. *tæc̥a* Lind. 83, ME. *tēche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *̥æ* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wil* adv. well, and *ætwin* prep. between, both from OE. *e* see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēæ* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

fr̥æt vb. fret. Northumb. *freta* Lind. 30, ME. *frēte* CM. 28320, *frēte* Cath. 143.

m̥æl sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *mēle*. CM. 4680.

st̥æl vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *stēle* CM. 1490.

sw̥ær vb. swear. Northumb. *sweriȝa* Cook 182, ME. *swer* CM. 17493.

t̥ær vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *tēren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

w̥ær vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *wēr*. CM. 9072.

æst̥æd prep. instead. Northumb. **onstēde*, cf. ME. *stede*. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

nīðv sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

sīðvz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bīðst sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bīðs sb. pl. cattle.

bīek sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (ǣ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bīam sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

brīad sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

dīad adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

frīaz vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

hīad sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

līad sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

tīam sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. *tem* Alis 2350.

þrīap vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jedðr* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaðor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *īð* via *iū*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

brȳm sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

flȳd sb. flood. Northumb. *flōd* Cook 58.

flȳk sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flōc*.

fīfhȳk sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-hōc*.

fornȳn sb. forenoon. OE. **fornōn*.

crȳn vb. croon. OE. **crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen*
and *kreunen*.

sȳt sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

tȳk vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pȳk vb. roost.

pȳt sb. peat.

rȳsti adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

swȳl vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swælan*.

tȳp sb. ram.

tȳv vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ūə.

Kendal *ūə* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ū* from OE. *ȳ* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ō* has become *ūə* in a few words. *ȳ* (j†) was overrounded and narrowed to *ō^u* (j†) in the 13th century, was raised to *ū* (†) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūə* (†) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ūə*, its present sound.

When *ūə* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wə* or *wɔ*, e. g. *tfīzwəst* cheese-curds, *hɔgwəl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

būard sb. board. OE. *bord*, ME. *bord*. Hav. 1722.

fūard sb. ford. OE. *ford*, ME. *ford*. Alis 4343.

hūal sb. hole. OE. *hol*, ME. *hōles* pl. CM. 6611.

hūap sb. hope. OE. *hopu*, ME. *hope*.

pūak sb. bag, poke. OE. *poca*, ME. *poke*. Cath. 287,
Lev. 159, 40.

skūar sb. score, twenty. OE. *scor*, ME. *score*. Pr. P. 450.

snūar vb. snore. OE. **snorian*, ME. *snoryn*. Pr. P. 462.
LG. *snoren*.

sūal sb. sole (of foot). OE. *sola*, ME. *sole*. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

fūas sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *o*.

kūart sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

kūot sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

pūar adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

rūast vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (j) and Scand. *ó* has become *ūo* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō^u* (j). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

mūar sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

glūar vb. stare. ME. *gloren* Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*
= stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

ȳæst sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skȳær* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *bȳæt* sb. boat, *lȳæn* sb. lane, *rȳæd* sb. road we have *ȳæ* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *bȳæt* and *rȳæd*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lȳæn* is for ME. **lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ū* before *r* has become *ȳæ* in the word *fȳær* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

= OE. *ī* § 38.

= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

§ 145. Kendal *e*.Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *æ* § 42.= OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 44.= OE. *ā* § 47.= OE. *e* § 40.= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.= OE. (Northumb.) *e* and *æ* (Gmc. *ā* and *ai-i*) § 45.= OE. *eo* § 46.= Scand. *a* § 42 Note.= Scand. *e* § 41.= Scand. *e* + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.= Scand. *ei* § 50.§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Kendal <i>ē</i> = OE. <i>æ</i> + <i>ɝ</i> | } § 51. |
| = OE. <i>ā</i> + <i>ɝ</i> | |
| = OE. <i>e</i> + <i>ɝ</i> | |

= OE. *a* in loanwords § 52.= Scand. *ei*, *øy* § 53.§ 147. Kendal *æ*.= OE. *e*, *i*, *y* + *r* § 55.= OE. *e*, *i* metathesized § 54.= Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.= Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.= Scand. *ei* § 56.= OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.§ 148. Kendal *v*.= OE. *e* after *r* § 57.= OE. *i*, *ie* after *r* § 57.= Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.= OFr. *e* after *r* § 57.

§ 149. Kendal *a*.Kendal *a* = OE. *a* § 60.= OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.= OE. *ā* § 60 Note.= OE. *æ* § 60 Note.= OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.= Scand. *a* § 62.= Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.= OFr. *a* § 62.= OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.= Celtic *a* § 62 Note.§ 150. Kendal *ā*.Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ǣ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.= OE. *ā* + *ǣ*, *h*, *w* }= OE. *ā* § 65.= OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 67.= OE. *e* + *r* § 68.= Scand. *á* § 66.§ 151. Kendal *u*.Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.= OE. *ō* § 75 III.= OE. *u* § 70.= OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.= OE. *ū* § 76.= OE. *y* § 74.= Scand. *u* § 71.= Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.= OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* § 72.= Celtic *u* § 72 Note.§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.§ 153. Kendal *o*.Kendal *o* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

Kendal *o*.

Kendal *o* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before
l + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.

= OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.

= OE. *ō* § 84.

= Scand. *o* § 80.

= Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.

= OFr. *o* § 81.

= Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*.

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

= OE. *ē* § 92 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ǣ* and *ē* § 92, I, II.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.

= OE. *ēo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ēȝ* § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93.

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ǣ* + *ȝ* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ow* § 98.

= OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

Kendal *iu* = OE. *ō* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.

= OE. *ēo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand. *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.
 = OE. medial *ōȝ* § 108.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 109.
 = OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.
 = OE. *ū* § 111.
 = Scand. *ū* § 111 Note.
 = Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Note.
 = OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ȝ* § 117.
 = OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.
 = OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.
 = OE. final *ōw* § 116.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 113.
 = OE. *ū* § 112.
 = Scand. *og* § 117.
 = Scand. *ou* § 117.
 = OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.
 = OE. *ī* § 121.
 = OE. *ī* + *ȝ* § 122.
 = OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ī*) § 124.
 = OE. *ȳ* § 124.
 = Scand. *ī* § 121.
 = Scand. *ȳ* § 124.
 = OFr. *ie*, *i* § 125.
 = OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *ai* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final $\bar{e}z$ § 128.= OE. Northumb. $\bar{e}z$ § 129.= Scand. *e* § 130.§ 164. Kendal $\bar{i}o$.Kendal $\bar{i}o$ = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*)

§ 131 Note.

= OE. \bar{a} § 134.= OE. (Northumb.) \bar{e} , \bar{x} § 135.= OE. *e* § 136.= OE. \bar{e} § 135 Note.= OE. \bar{e} in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.= OE. $\bar{e}a$ § 137.= OE. $\bar{e}o$ § 135 Note.= OE. \bar{o} § 138.= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.= Scand. \bar{o} § 138, II.= OFr. *a* § 133.= OFr. *e* § 136, III.§ 165. Kendal $\bar{u}o$.Kendal $\bar{u}o$ = OE. *a* and \bar{a} in loanwords § 142.= OE. *o* § 140, I.= OE. \bar{o} + *r* § 141.= OE. *u* § 143.= Scand. *o* § 140, II.= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.= OFr. φ and ϕ § 140, III.

Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.‡

OE. *a*, *æ* = *e* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *īð* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ȝ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ȝ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *e* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *īð* in open syllables § 136.

= *ī* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ȝ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ī* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *v* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *o* § 54.

after *r* = *o* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

OE. *i* + *ld* = *ai* § 123.
after *r* = *e* § 58.

§ 169. OE. *o*.

OE. *o* = *ɔ* in closed syllables except before *ld*, *lt*, *ln*, *rd*,
rt § 79.

OE. *o* in open syllables = *ȳ* § 140.

before *l* + *d*, *t*, *n* = *au* § 114.

before *r* + *d*, *n* = *ɔ* § 82, IV.

in open syllables = *y* § 75, I, II.

+ *ʒ* = *au* § 117.

§ 170. OE. *u*.

OE. *u* = *y* in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations §§ 71, 73.

= *a* when unstressed § 95.

+ *ʒ* = *yu* § 109.

+ *l* + consonant = *yu* § 110.

+ *r* + *h* = *ȳ* § 143.

§ 171. OE. *y*.

OE. *y* = *i* in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations § 36.

OE. *y* = ME. *ȳ*, *ī* with lengthening of *y* before *ʒ*, Ken-
dal *ai* § 124.

= *y* § 74.

+ *r* = *ɔ* § 55.

§ 172. OE. *ā*.

OE. *ā* = *ā* in monosyllables § 65.

= *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= *ǣ* by shortening § 60 Note.

= *ȳ* § 134.

+ *ʒ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) *ā* + *l* + *d* = *ɔ* § 83.

OE. $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$ § 67.

$+ l + \text{cons.} = \bar{o}$ § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{e} : WGmc. \bar{a}).

OE. $\bar{a} = e$ by shortening § 45, I.

$= \bar{i}o$ in open syllables and before r § 135, I.

$= \bar{i}$ § 92, II.

$+ \mathfrak{z} = \bar{e}$ § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{a} Gmc. $ai-i$).

OE. $\bar{a} = i$ by shortening § 87.

$= e$ by shortening § 45.

$= \bar{i}o$ in open syllables and before r § 135, II.

$= \bar{i}$ § 92, I.

OE. final $\bar{a} + \mathfrak{z} = ei$ § 128.

§ 175. OE. \bar{e} .

OE. $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

$= \bar{i}$ in open syllables § 92 Note.

$= \bar{i}o$ before r § 135 Note.

$= \bar{i}o$ in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

OE. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z} (\triangleright *e\bar{o} + \mathfrak{z}, \bar{e}a + \mathfrak{z}) = \bar{i}$ § 90.

$+ \mathfrak{z}$ finally $= ei$ § 129.

§ 176. OE. \bar{i} .

OE. $\bar{i} = ai$ § 121.

$= i$ by shortening § 38.

$+ \mathfrak{z} = ai$ § 122.

§ 177. OE. \bar{o} .

OE. $\bar{o} = iu$ and $\bar{i}o$ §§ 102, 138.

$+ u$ § 106.

$= \bar{o}$ in loanwords § 97.

$= u$ by shortening § 75, III.

$= o$ by shortening § 84.

$+ \mathfrak{z} = u$ medially § 107.

OE. $\bar{o} + \mathfrak{z} = u\bar{f}$ finally § 75.

+ $h = \bar{o}$ § 84.

+ $ht = au\bar{t}$ § 104.

+ $r = \bar{u}\bar{o}$ § 141.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ medially § 98.

+ $w = au$ finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. \bar{u} .

OE. $\bar{u} = u\bar{u}$ § 111.

= au § 112.

= u § 76.

§ 179. OE. \bar{y} .

OE. $\bar{y} = ai$ § 124.

= i § 36 Note.

§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

OE. $\bar{e}a = \bar{i}\bar{o}$ § 137.

= \bar{o} § 56.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ § 97 Note.

For OE. $\bar{e}a + \mathfrak{z}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z}$) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

OE. $\bar{e}o = \bar{i}\bar{o}$ § 135 Note.

= \bar{i} § 89.

= e § 46.

+ w $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = i\bar{u} \text{ § 101.} \\ = e\bar{u} \text{ § 105.} \end{array} \right.$

For $eo + \mathfrak{z}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z}$) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

Scand. $a = a$ §§ 60, 63 Note.

= e § 42 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{o}$ in open syllables § 132.

+ $f = \bar{a}$ § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.

= *ē* in open syllables § 136, II.

= *ei* finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.

= *ə* when metathesized § 54.

§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *o* § 80.

= *ūə* § 140, III.

+ *g* = *au* § 117.

+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. *u*.

Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.

= *iu* § 104.

+ *l* + cons. = *yl* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *v* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *ər* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ø* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ø*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *ā* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *yo* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei*.Scand. *ei* = \bar{e} § 53.= \bar{i} § 93.= *e* § 50.= \textcircled{e} § 59.§ 197. Scand. *ou*.Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.= \bar{o} § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.= $\bar{i}\textcircled{a}$ in open syllables § 133.= \textcircled{a} in unstressed syllables.§ 199. OFr. *e*.OFr. *e* = $\bar{i}\textcircled{e}$ in open syllables § 136, III.= *v* after *r* § 57.§ 200. OFr. *i*.OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.= *ai* § 125.§ 201. OFr. *o* and *o*.OFr. *o* and *o* = $\bar{u}\textcircled{o}$ § 140, III.= *y* § 72.= \textcircled{o} § 56.OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.OFr. *o* + *r* = \textcircled{o} § 81.§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.= *yu* § 111 Note.= *y* § 72.= \textcircled{u} § 56.§ 203. OFr. \bar{o} = *iu*.

§ 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.

§ 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.

§ 206. ANorm. *oi* = *ɔi* § 127.

§ 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.

§ 209. Celtic *o* = *ɔ* § 85.

§ 210. Celtic *u* = *ʉ* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, *α*) before original back vowels, *β*) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

kat sb. cat.

kʉd sb. cud.

kāld adj. cold.

kʉu sb. cow.

kørn sb. corn.

kīər sb. care.

kəbwɛb sb. cobweb.

kīs sb. kiss.

kəsləp sb. rennet-bag.

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.

kaf sb. chaff.

kɪst sb. chest.

kɪpk sb. blow.

kɪt sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kærk*, *kærn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tfærtf*, *tfærn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.

kɛst vb. cast.

kliɸ sb. clip, shear.

kɪnliɸn sb. firewood.

kɔk-hɛn sb. sitting-hen.

kɔlɔp sb. rasher of bacon.

§ 214. OFrench *c*.

kɔk sb. cock.

kɾɛkət sb. cricket (insect).

kraun sb. crown.

kærliu sb. curlew.

§ 215. Celtic *c*.

kɔk sb. clock (§ 85).

krɪl sb. bench for pig-killing.

krɪdz sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.

aks sb. axe.

fɔks sb. fox.

ask sb. newt.

jak sb. oak.

bɛk sb. brook.

jakə sb. acre.

bɪɸk sb. bench.

jɔk sb. yoke.

bɪək vb. bake.

kliɸk sb. blow.

dɔkn sb. dock.

kɪɸk sb. flow.

daɪk sb. ditch.

mak vb. make.

eks vb. ask.

sɪək sb. sake.

§ 218. Scand. *k*.

bask vb. bask (§ 61 Note).

blɛk adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bʏlk sb. bulk.

gaʊk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

klək hən sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *klɪʏk* 'lump of rock' *ʏk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinte* (§ 32 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *c*, *q*.

bɪək sb. beak.

kək sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

kreket sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klək sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. α) OE. γ before original back vowels, β) OE. γ before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian γ , when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted γ has become 'j', e. g. *jæt*, *jilp* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. γ before orig. back vowels.

gā vb. go.

gīs sb. pl. geese.

gandrīn sb. gander.

gōst sb. ghost.

gauld sb. gold.

gʏd adj. good.

gīvlək sb. crowbar.

gʏm sb. gum.

gēm sb. game.

gʏs sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as **galla*, *garn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

gezlīn sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. **zēsling*; for which cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ȝ* before orig. front vowels.

gaivørsəm adj. ravenous. *tugiðər* adv. together.

giðər vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *giť* vb. get.

gīv vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talketiveness. *giǽp* vb. gape (§ 132).

gadftī sb. gadfly. *gōm* sb. good sense.

giłđərt sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cȝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

brīȝ sb. bridge. *līȝ* vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

dōȝ sb. dog. *pīȝ* sb. pig.

hōȝ sb. sheep. *rīȝ* sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hag! vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag. *klēg* sb. gadfly.

dēg vb. water. *lēg* sb. leg.

ēg sb. egg. *rag* sb. hoar frost.

ēg(ȝn) vb. incite, spur on. *stēg* sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.*bargin* sb. bargain.§ 232. OFrench *c*.*fuḡə* sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).§ 233. Celtic *g*.*bog* sb. bog.*bogl* sb. spectre.*bogl* vb. shy (of horses).*krag* sb. crag.*sk*.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *f*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the *f*-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *f*; e. g. Kendal *ſip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *scēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *f* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skel* sb. 'scale' for **fæl* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *ſilə* sb. 'scree' represents ME. **schēl-e* and OE. **sceaļu* for **skælu*. *f* has usurped the place of *sk* in *aſəz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būərd* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-būərd*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sc*.*skel* sb. scale.*skrat* vb. scratch.*skift* vb. shift, remove.*skur* sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skanti* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skel* sb. shell (§ 41).*skētf* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.*skalop* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skōd* vb. scald.*skul* sb. school.*skūr* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frask* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forse*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

glisk sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *p-x-*, ME. *-sk-*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*y*.

§ 239. Kendal *y* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *ng*, 2. OE. *nc*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fiyər* sb. finger.*ray* adj. wrong.*gay* vb. go.*stry* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc*.*beyk* sb. bench (§ 43).*kīyk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).*þeyk* vb. thank (§ 44).*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng*.*dīy* sb. noise.*hīy* vb. hang.*flīy* vb. fling.*taγ* sb. sting.

Note. *-y-* in *ayz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn*. Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk*.*hayk* sb. hank.*spīyk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *yk* in *kliyk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. *klinde* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǵ*, 5. a peculiar development of *ǣ* from older *ē*, *æ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *j*).*jī* pron. ye.*jōk* sb. joke.*jīar* sb. year.*jūy* adj. young.II. OE. *ǵ* (Gmc. *g*).*jalō* adj. yellow.*jēt* sb. gate.*jēst* sb. yeast.*jīstēdī* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jēt* adv. yet, *jarā* sb. yarrow, *jōk* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.*jīur* sb. udder.II. Scand. *g*.*jaul* vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal $\bar{i}\bar{o}$ initially has become
ja, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jakə sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jəðər sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,
 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tāstīks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

tīə sb. toe.

tīətʃ vb. teach.

tysl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ðæt-ān*. *t* in
tait probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take.

tay sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tənt sb. tent.

tjəbl sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and
 4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt.

dyst sb. dust.

ȝet sb. gate.

fetl(up) vb. prepare.

ȝaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *foræt* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *drȝut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ȝð* in the oblique cases **drȝðes*, **drȝðe*. *drȝaþ* would give **drȝuþ*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gȝst sb. gust.

kȝst vb. cast.

ȝȝst sb. curds.

Note. -*st-n* has become -*sn* in *kȝsn* cast. pp. to *kȝst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antȝz conj. in case.

bȝst sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

twilt sb. quilt.

wȝast vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bȝs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun 't' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tȝ* the one, OE. *ðætān*. When *ð* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish.

dē sb. day.

daik sb. ditch.

dūl sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy.

dēzd adj. confused.

dēg vb. water.

dȝy sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dāb* vb. daub.*d̄æm* sb. dame.*dif* sb. dish.*dyut* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *ḍ*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aidl* adj. idle.*ladl* sb. ladle.*d̄æd* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranl**bōk*, *kīnl**īn*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stidl* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swadl* vb. swathe.*wīḍi* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*padək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*adl* vb. earn.*rad(yṑ)* vb. tidy.*rīḍn* adj. peevish.*stīḍi* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*medl* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*pōḍīf* sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

laȝ adj. long.

līg vb. lie.

lam sb. lamb.

lām adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

laf vb. laugh.

lād sb. load.

ladl sb. ladle.

lōf sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

lēg sb. leg.

lēt sb. seek.

lei sb. scythe.

lǣp sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

āld adj. old.

fals adj. fallow.

baul sb. bowl.

gæsl sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *baulstō* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

meldər sb. quantity of corn. *daȝli* adj. gloomy.

gildert sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

aləkə sb. vinegar.

skaləp sb. loose piece of a garment.

§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl*.

klavə sb. clover. *klim* vb. climb.
klɒp sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

glad adj. glad. *glas* sb. glass.
glɒp vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ʒn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *nā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE.Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n*.

nain num. nine. *nɛbər* sb. neighbour.
naut sb. nothing. *nīd* vb. need.

II. OE. *cn*.

nā vb. know. *nīəd* vb. knead.
naif sb. knife. *nīəv* sb. knave.
nɔk vb. knock.

III. OE. *ʒn*.

nā vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.*nek* sb. neck.*nef* adj. tender, nesh.§ 268. Scand. *n*.*nīef* sb. fist.§ 269. OFr. *n*.*natæral* sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n*.*bend* vb. bend.*hyni* sb. honey.*born* p. part. born.*myun* sb. moon.§ 271. Scand. *n*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*grēn* sb. prong of a fork.*brakn* sb. bracken.*slekn* vb. slake the thirst.§ 272. OFr. *n*.*antæz* conj. in case.*karæn* sb. carrion.§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.*berȝin* sb. funeral.*fitȝnz* sb. footprints.*ibmȝn* sb. evening.§ 274. OE. *nd*.*gȝitn* pres. part. getting.*sȝlȝn* pres. part. selling.*mȝekin* pres. part. making.*sȝtȝn* pres. part. setting.§ 275. Scand. *ng*.*ȝldȝn* sb. fuel.*r*.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>rā</i> sb. row. | <i>rīp</i> sb. rope. |
| <i>rayk</i> adj. close, thick. | <i>rad</i> adj. red. |

II. OE. *hr*.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>rig</i> sb. ridge. | <i>riht</i> vb. rue. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|

III. OE. *wr*.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>rait</i> vb. write. | <i>rīp</i> sb. wreath. |
|------------------------|------------------------|

§ 277. Scand. *r*.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost. | <i>rīk</i> vb. wander. |
| <i>raiv</i> vb. tear. | <i>ræd up</i> vb. tidy. |
| <i>rēns</i> vb. rince. | |

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy. | <i>rēvat</i> sb. rivet. |
| <i>rēdž</i> sb. rage. ¹ | <i>rəzīn</i> sb. resin. |

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

| |
|---------------------|
| <i>rub</i> vb. rub. |
|---------------------|

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>bərə</i> vb. borrow. | <i>briȝ</i> vb. bring. |
| <i>bærd</i> sb. bird. | <i>ēðer</i> pron. either. |
| <i>hors</i> sb. horse. | |

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>bər</i> sb. whirr, noise. | <i>grēn</i> sb. prong of a fork. |
| <i>harə</i> sb. harrow. | |

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badʒər* sb. small corn dealer.*bargɪn* sb. bargain.*hurt* sb. hurt.*krɛkət* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krɪl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krɪdz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *a* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*triu* adj. true.*triuþ* sb. truth.*trɔf* sb. trough.*trenl* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trɪbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betər* adj. better.*strɔp* adj. strong.*weltər* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altər* vb. alter.*matər* sb. matter.*partrɪdʒ* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *a* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

dra vb. draw.*dr̄* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̄m* vb. dream.

d in *dr̄un* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. **druzna* see § 109 Noto and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *d* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *d* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *þ* < *d* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *d*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oþer* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *d* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bleðer* sb. bladder.*hiðer* adv. hither.*faðer* sb. father.*myðer* sb. mother.*giðer* vb. gather.*węðer* sb. weather.*hwıðer* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*uðar* pro. other.*ruðar* sb. rudder.*hveðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*fēðar* sb. feather.*lēðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

blaðar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ð* through *ð* in *siðar* sb. scissors from older **siðar*.

§ 289. Kendal *ð* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hindar* adj. hind.*myrdar* sb. murder.*hindar* vb. hinder.*wundar* sb. wonder.*fuðar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gildart* sb. snare.*mældar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*brœþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*ðiœþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*biap* pro. both.*liap* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as **smōðe* ME. *smothe* (see § 107), *lāðere* ME. *lāthere* Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, I*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðar* (*ðær*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*liað* adj. loath.*smuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sin̄* sb. sinew.*sebm* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.*sail* vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stīdi* sb. anvil.*slōkŋ* vb. slake. *stōrkŋ* vb. stiffen, congeal.III. OFr. *s*.*sarō* vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.*sīuor* adj. sure.IV. OE. *sc*.*sal*, *-sl-*, vb. shall.*sūd*, *sād*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions *Kendal s* has the following origins --

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.*byus* sb. cowstall.*hyus* sb. house.*glas* sb. glass.*lōs* sb. loss.§ 295. Scand. final *s*.*laus* adj. loose.

Note. *lūs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.*baulstə* sb. bolster.*gəsl* sb. gristle.*fasn* vb. fasten.*famfīəst* adj. shamefaced.*waks* vb. grow.Note. *eks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **esk*.§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:*bas* sb. perch (fish).*wasn* vb. grow worse.

but

gars grass.§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.*kəsləp* sb. rennet bag.*tusl* sb. tussle.§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.*asbyərd* sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-būard*.§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.*męns* sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsfųl*.*ręns* vb. rince.*z*.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.*bīzŋ* sb. besom.*glēz* vb. make shine.*blēz* vb. blaze.*tīz* vb. tease.*wīzŋtlī* adj. wizzened.

z in *hēzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gēzlīn* sb. gosling instead of **gēsłīn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tysl* sb. tussle and *kaslöp* sb. rennet bag represent older **tusl-en* and *kesl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mēzd adj. confused. *dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rozīn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

afəz sb. pl. ashes. *oləz* adv. always.

hyuzəz sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *ayz* is probably a new formation from **ay*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

f.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sċ*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *fala* adj. shallow, *fərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-fag* in *bytfag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **ſcēacȝa*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cȝ* < *g* cf. **docȝa* < *dog*, *licȝa* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sċ*.

fada sb. shadow.

fak vb. shake.

fam sb. shame.

fīlf sb. shelf.

fīlð sb. scree.

fip sb. sheep.

fōrt adj. short.

friȝk vb. shrink.

fryb sb. shrub.

fūu sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falə* adj. shallow.*ʃərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*ʃugə* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siuər* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sċ*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sċ* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sċ* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fiʃ* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *aʃəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *diʃ* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *byʃ* sb. bush, *raʃ* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bēnf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **benċes*, **benċe* the nom. **benc* giving *bīpk* and *bēpk* (§§ 34, 43). **Benċe* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bēnf*, with simplification of *tf*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinċes*, **rinċe*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **rayk*.

Bunf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dʒ*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tf*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sċ*.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>aʃəz</i> sb. ashes. | <i>kɛʃ</i> sb. kecks. |
| <i>dɪʃ</i> sb. dish. | <i>rɛʃ</i> sb. rush. |
| <i>ɛʃ</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus). | <i>prɛʃəʊld</i> sb. threshold. |
| <i>fɪʃ</i> sb. fish. | <i>wɛʃ</i> vb. wash. |

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>bʊʃ</i> sb. bush. | <i>rɑʃ</i> adj. rash. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|

§ 314. Final OE. *ċ* after *n*.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>bɛnʃ</i> sb. bench. | <i>rɑnʃ</i> sb. thickset-man. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

| |
|------------------------|
| <i>bʊnʃ</i> sb. bunch. |
|------------------------|

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ʒ*).

| |
|-----------------------------|
| <i>pɔʁdɪʃ</i> sb. porridge. |
|-----------------------------|

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>parək</i> sb. paddock. | <i>plʏu</i> sb. plough. |
| <i>pɪk</i> sb. pitch. | <i>pʏu</i> vb. pull. |
| <i>pʏək</i> sb. bag. | |

II. Scand. *p*.*padək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliſ* adj. dangerous.*pōdiſ* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hūap* vb. hope.*ſip* sb. sheep.*opn* vb. open.*hwēlp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hopl* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giap* vb. gape.*kliþ* vb. shear.*kōlap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)styp* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*sypə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources —
1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.*bai* vb. buy.*bīak* vb. bake.*barn* sb. child.*bīzın* sb. besom.*bek* sb. brook.*blind* adj. blind.II. Scand. *b*.*bag* sb. bag.*bask* vb. bask.*blēk* adj. deep yellow of butter.*brakın* sb. bracken, fern.*bul* sb. bull.*bər* sb. whirr.III. OFr. *b*.*badžər* sb. small corndealet. *bīak* sb. beak.*bārəl* sb. barrel.*bōnī* adj. bonny.*bakl* sb. buckle.IV. Celtic *b*.*bog* sb. bog.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.*nēb* sb. beak.*frub* sb. shrub.*nēbər* sb. neighbour.*abyut* prep. about.II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.*blab* vb. let out a secret.*gab* sb. talkativeness.*gabl* vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.*īabl* adj. able.*tīabl* sb. table.*trubl* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*rub* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value $\exists v$; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ēbn* adv. straight, just, *ībmīn* sb. evening, *sebn* num. seven, *elebn* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and **elleofon*. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. **seune*, **elleu-ne*; cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508 *elleyen* CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebnti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad.*mītf* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth.*myun* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldar* sb. a quantity of corn.*męns* sb. kindness.*mēzd* adj. confused.

III. OFr. *m*.*maʔər* sb. matter.*mēdʌ* vb. meddle.*mʉnʉ* sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*hamər* sb. hammer.*kramʌ* vb. scramble.*hām* sb. home.*sʉm* pro. some.

In *hwēmʌ* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *mʌ*.

II. Scand. *m*.*blʉm* sb. bloom.*gōm* sb. good sense.*wāmʌ* vb. roll about.III. OFr. *m*.*blām* vb. blame.*ramp* vb. ruin.*kām* adj. calm.*tʃimlə* sb. chimney.IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,*ēbʉn* adv. straight.*ībmin* sb. evening.*sēbʉn* num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ebʉn* sb. object.

f.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.*faðər* sb. father.*fʃf* sb. fish.*fēn* adj. glad.*fʌk* sb. fitch.

II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*flē* vb. scare.*fūas* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fīas* sb. face.*flēl* sb. flail.*frap* vb. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fun* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fu*st sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **snaf-l-en*, **schof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gī*av-*lōk* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *da*fl vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft-lian*. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ɔv*, *əv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*eft*ər prep. after.*lōf* sb. loaf.*hōf* sb. half.*fl*sh sb. shelf.

In *nī*af sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *ɣ* (with probably the phonetic values \cap \cap [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (\cap°) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (\subset). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives *cōff*, *trōff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *ənyf* and *əniy*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>laf</i> vb. laugh. | <i>ruf</i> adj. rough. |
| <i>laftər</i> sb. laughter. | <i>tɔf</i> adj. tough. |
| <i>laftər</i> sb. brood. | <i>trɔf</i> sb. trough. |

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>varə</i> adv. very. | <i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps. |
| <i>vau</i> vb. vow. | |

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gɪəvlək* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l + f +* vowel. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ɪvər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *ǣfre*. *clǣfre*, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aivi sb. ivy. *giv* vb. give.

draiv vb. drive.

Note. *hev* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear. *sīavz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet. *sṭraiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīð tð war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tð gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwīð* interrog. pro. who.

hwēðar pro. which.

hwēlp sb. puppy.

hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwīk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwajæt* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwīn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*wild* adj. wild.*waykl̥* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wępn̥* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hw*.*wardəs* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wīæst* vb. waste.*wēstrəl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadl̥* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swīæl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwīnl̥ vb. dwindle represents ME. *dwindelen from *dwīnen*, cf.
ON. *dvina*. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot
be for *dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twīlt* sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound bed-twilt for *bed-kwilt.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hylət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hāld sb. hold. *hīəd* sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

hayk sb. hank. *hīp* vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt. *hūrt* sb. hurt.

tf.

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *č*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *č*.

tfīkŋ sb. chicken. *tfiuz* vb. choose.

tfūək vb. choke.

Note. *tfərn* sb. churn, *tfərtf* church instead of **kərn* and **kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tfītī* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. chitte, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tfēn sb. chain. *tfīmlə* sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to
1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

batf sb. batch (from **bæces*, **bæce*).

āt̃f pro. each.

ratf vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ortfæt sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dž.

§ 337. Kendal *dž* occurs only in a few words of
ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dž* = ANorm. *j*.

džakdā sb. jackdaw.

džamīlaynēk sb. heron.

džyst adv. just.

II. Medial *dž* = ANorm. *ġ*.

ēdž sb. age.

rēdž sb. rage.

Note. In *badžor* it represents OFr. *dī*, e. g. bladier. In *partridž* it represents Polite English *dž*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels
 § 211, II.
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *y*.

- Kendal *y* = 1. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ne* § 239, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
 = 5. Older Kendal *ja* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
 = 2. OE *p* medially § 258, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *p* medially § 259, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
 = 3. OE. *ɝn* § 267, 3.
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
 = 5. OE. *-nɝ* § 273.
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *æ* § 284, 1 and 3.
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *æ* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 286, 3.
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* § 290, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *p* § 291, 1 and 2.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *hv* § 332, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.

= 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *c* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.

= 2. OE. *ɟ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.

= 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.

= 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dʒ*.

Kendal *dʒ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.

= 2. OFr. *-dʒ-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels
§ 211, 1.

= 2. *k* initially before original front vowels
§ 211, 2.

= 3. *tf* initially before original front vowels
§ 335, 1.

= 4. *k* medially § 218.

= 5. *tf* medially § 336, 1.

= 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.

= 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.

= 8. *nc* < *nk* § 239, 2.

OE. $c = 9$. $nc < nf$ §§ 311, 34.

= 10. $nc < p$ § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. \mathfrak{z} .

OE. $\mathfrak{z} = 1$. g initially before original back vowels
§ 222, 1.

= 2. g initially before original front vowels
§ 222, 2.

= 3. j initially before original front vowels
§ 241, 2.

= 4. \mathfrak{z} medially is lost.

= 5. \mathfrak{z} finally $< f$ § 328.

= 6. $n\mathfrak{z} < 1$. p § 239, 1.

< 2 . n § 273.

= 7. $l r + \mathfrak{z} < 1$. i , 2. \mathfrak{a} .

= 8. $i + \mathfrak{z} < i$.

§ 367. OE. $c\mathfrak{z} = g$ § 228.

§ 368. OE. sc .

OE. $sc = 1$. f §§ 308, 311.

= 2. sk §§ 235, 238.

= 3. s by assimilation §§ 299.

§ 369. OE. \mathfrak{z} (Gmc. j) = j § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. t .

OE. $t = 1$. t §§ 241, 249, 253.

= 2. t before r or \mathfrak{r} § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. d .

OE. $d = 1$. d §§ 255, 256, 1.

= 2. d before r or \mathfrak{r} §§ 285, 286, I etc.

= 3. t when unstressed § 249 Note.

= 4. Lost between $n + l$.

§ 372. OE. *p*.

- OE. *p* = 1. *p* initially and finally § 290, 1.
 = 2. *ð* medially and with secondary stress
 §§ 291, 1 and 3.
 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.
 = 4. *ð* before *r* or *ær* medially § 286.
 = 5. ME. *hp* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. *ā* + *l* remains.
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.
 = 4. lost when doubled after *ā*.
 = 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.

§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
 = *m* after OE. *f* § 324, 4.

§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.

§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.
 = 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.
 = 3. before *d*, *t* by metathesis, usually preserved
 § 280, 1.
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.
 = 6. after *t* *ð* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.

§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.

= 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.

= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.

= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.

= 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.

§ 382. OE. *b*.

OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.

= 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.

= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.

= 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.

= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.

= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.

= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.

= 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.

§ 385. OE. *w*.

OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,
338, 1.

= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.

= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *ŋ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *ð* before *r* and *or* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ð* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.

= 2. *r* after *t*, *d*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.

= 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic
§ 303.

§ 401. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

= 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.

= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.

= 2. *s* before front vowels.

= 3. *g* medially § 232.

sq, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.

qu = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

ch, *c* = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dž* § 337.
= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.
= 2. *ṭ* before or after *r* and *ar* § 284.
= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
dḡ = 2. *dž* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.
= 2. *ṛ* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.
= 2. *z* medially § 304.
= 3. *f* § 310.
ss = 4. *ḡ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.
= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

- § 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.
 § 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.
 § 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.
 § 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.
 § 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.
 § 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.
 § 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.
 § 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. 'giv kat sȳm mīlk' where *kat* is dative 'rīotf mī faḍar ə kup', where *mī faḍar* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, 'sēnd sȳm mīət tət mēn it hē'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as 'ə manz laif', 'kut ȳut fīfəz gīlz'. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as 'hər faḍar diȳər', cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) *Ferumbras* 1351. 'hīz mȳḍər āld bliȳ bənət', cf. ME. on his moder *knē* CM. 11681. 'mī brȳḍər kūət', cf. ME. *broḍer* *Laȳ*. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as 'dəg mȳḍər', 'kat lȳ'. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as 'tanl ət diȳər'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, 'ə pȳnd ə tētīz', 'ən ȳuns ə bakə'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dəgz*, *hōz*, *ratnz*, *rēfəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līəf*, *līəvz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hȳus*, *hȳuzəz*. *bȳus* sb. *cowstall*, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mēn*, *gīs*, *tīp*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *īn* sb. *eyes* and **fȳun* sb. *shoes*, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. **fīldər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barnz*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — 'ə gort big *waləpin*

swain'. The word *bġast* sb. beast has the plural *bġas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tyu pund ə mġəl*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *ġrġ ġġaz*, *ġt mġnġs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sġġarz*, *tayz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-li* (OE. *liċ*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brġunli*, *aldli*, *dġrtġli*, *kwġrlġ*, *wġtli*.

The only adjective in *isġ* seems to be *walf* insipid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisġ*, ME. **wallisġ*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallġish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ar*, *-ost* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hġrd*, *hġrdar*, *hġrdost*. The unlauted comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layar*, *layost*, instead of *lay*, **leġar*, **leġost*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wġr*, *wġrst*.

fġr, *fġrdar*, *fġrdost*.

gud, *beġar*, *beġst*.

lail, *liġs*, *liġst*.

mġtf, *mġar*, *mġast*.

nġr, *nġdar*, *nġdost*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tyu* (**twīə* obsolete), *prī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *siks*, *sɛbm*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tɛn*, *ələbm*, *twɛlv*, *pərtin*, *fauətin*, *twenti*, *pərti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebənti*, *hyndrəd*, *pyuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *pərd*, *fauərp*, *fift*, *siksp*, *sebənp*, *ɛtp*, *nainp*, *tɛnp*, *twentiəp*, *hyndrətp*. The distributives are '*jan bi jan*', '*tyu bi tyu*', '*prī at jā taim*' or '*prī at ə taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*,' '*twais*,' '*prī taimz*,' '*bīəp taimz*' etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ðat*. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent ' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as '*snā kumz dyun varə hwaiətlɪ*,' '*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nɪt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *əntə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*həd iɪt biɪt 'tɪəp*,' '*gā intət hyus*,' '*a went əntət brɪg*'. '*gɪv sumət tət lad ən lɛt ɪn gay əwɛ*'. '*əz bi gān tət taun it mɔrnɪŋ*,' '*tak ə hiər ət dæg ət biət jə*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — '*kats tərbl frɛskɪ tənɪt*,' '*gɪs iz ənt pənd*,' '*dæg lɛ dyun əfuər tfaɪə*,' '*pədiʃ hez nɪə sɔt*'

int, 't landz mī ān, 't sā izpt auə fərp, 't wamps hez ɪtŋ ɔt rasbərɪz, 'ɔpn tubŋ diuər ən sɪ ɪf tm̄ɔts redɪ'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by ə, ən, the former before consonants and h, the latter before vowels. E. g. ə pig, ə hɪlət, ən apl. The negative indefinite article is nɪn as 'nɪn ən ɔm əd kɪm', 'nɪn gɛ mi n̄ə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to nɪn is n̄ə as 'av n̄ə bras tə war ən ʃi'.

The indefinite numerals are ɔ, mənɪ, fiu; əd, a large number is expressed by 'ə gɛə fiu', 'ə lɔt', 'ə tərbl̄ menɪ'. Gɛə fiu denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative *ai* (stressed form), *a* (secondary form), ə (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aɪz gān nət ʃu', 'a huəp jəl kɪm əgēn', 'mʌn ə kɪm ɪn?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are *mi*, *mɪ*, *mə*, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it sɪmz tə mɪ, jɪd bɛtər ə stəpt ət hɪəm', 'gɪ mɪ ɔt plɪət hɪər', 'hwat hɛztə braut mə?'

The plural is *wi*, *wɪ*, accusative and dative *ʊs*, əs as, 'wɪ ɸɪpk jɪd bɛtər nət', 'wɪ wɔkt ɔt wɛ tə Sɛbər', 'ɛks ʊs əbʊt ɪt nət hɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat jɪ ɸɪpk ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mɪ', 'ʊs ət nāz ɪm' (also 'wi ət nāz ɪm', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative *ʃu* (stressed form), *ʃɪ* (secondary form), *tə* (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ʃu mun diu ɪt nət mɪ', 'ʃɪ sɛz ʃɪz bɪn bʊt a dɔnt nā hwɛdər ʃɪ hɛz'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as
‘hez-tə bɯn ʤəm biəz ɯp ʤit?’ *‘wiltə kɯm ɯn?’*

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ʤi*, *ʤi*, *ʤə* which are used as follows *‘a didnt eks ʤi, həd ʤi nəiz’*,
‘al ɡi ʤə sɪtf ə wələpin ɪf ʤu duznɪt liɡ həvaɪt’.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *ji*, accusative and dative *jə* as *‘ji lɪpk az rap bɯt apɯ az nət sɔ fər ɯt’*, *‘ji na, last taɪm a sed ji mud diu lɪsnz’*, *‘a tɛl jə wat ʤid beɬər bi kɪərɟɯl’*.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun *‘it’* follows immediately after the personal pronouns *mə ʤə*, the two coalesce giving *mət ʤət* as *‘hez tə braut mət? nə əv nət braut ʤət’*.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person is — *hi* (*hi*), *si* (*si*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*, *her*, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *her*, *it* as — *‘hi kənt gā bət wi kan’*, *‘hi sed wi mɯd gā ɪn’*, *‘si wants tə nət mi’*, *‘fikɯ kɯm’*, *‘it wɛnt dɪə ətə al əpɔdtə’*. *‘Tɛl im əv sɪn ər.’* *‘Brɪɯ ɪt bak wi ʤi.’* *‘Hiz suuz ɪz tərbl̩ əld.’* *‘It faɬər wəz ə sɪpɔlg.’*

The plural of this pronoun is *ʤē* (*ʤē*, *ʤə*), with accusative, genitive, and dative *ʤəm*, *ʤəm*, *əm*, the latter being derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — *‘a want tə bai t ɔrs bət ʤē wɛnt sɛl it’*, *‘brɪɯ əm huɛn ʤē ər redi’*, *‘ʤəl siɯəli stɔp həvaɪl a ɡɪt ʤər’*. *‘Tɛl ʤəm tə kɯm nət tuɬər fōk.’* ‘Of them’ is expressed by *ən əm*, ‘to them’ by *‘təl əm’*, ‘with them’ by *‘wɪ əm’*, ‘in them’ by *‘ɪn əm’*.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ʤɪsɛl* and *jərsɛl*, *hiɜsɛl*, *hərsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ɯnɪrsɛlz*, *jərsɛlz*, *ʤərsɛlz*. This relation may also be expressed by the simple personal pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — *‘al ɪn gā ən liɡ*

mə dyun. 'Sit *jə dyun ən mek jərsəl at hām.*' 'Tel *im tə wɛf im ɪt kɪtʃɪn.*'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ði*, *hɪz*, *hər*, *ɪt*, *yuər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*mɪ faðər sɛlt ə hɪl flɔk ə fɪp jɪstədi*', '*hiz tɛtɪz ərnt wʏrɪp gɪtɪn ʏp bat yuər tɛtɪz apn ər beðər nə ðat!*' 'It *faðər wəz ə fɪp dɔg*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *yʊərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðis, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.

sɪk, *sɪtʃ*, such.

sām, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hwɪə who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

hwat what.

hwedər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Him ət dʏsɪt gɪt ʏp ɪn ə mɔrnɪŋ wɪl nɪvə gɪt twark dɛn*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a kym,</i> | <i>wī kymz (kym).</i> |
| <i>ḡyu kymz,</i> | <i>jī kym.</i> |
| <i>hī kymz,</i> | <i>ḡē kymz.</i> |

Preterite.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>a kəm,</i> | <i>wī kəm.</i> |
| <i>ḡyu kəm,</i> | <i>jī kəm.</i> |
| <i>hī kəm,</i> | <i>ḡē kəm.</i> |

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asł kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a myd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a myd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *lēt im kym* — *lēt əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *bərn*, *wərn*, *brəkən*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bī* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>am, az.</i> | <i>wī ər, wīər.</i> |
| <i>ḡyuz, ḡyuz.</i> | <i>jī ər, jīər.</i> |
| <i>hī iz, hīz.</i> | <i>ḡē ər, ḡēər.</i> |

Preterite.

a *waz* or *wəz*, *wī wār* or *wər*.

ḍu *waz* or *wəz*, *jī wār* or *wər*.

hī *waz* or *wəz*, *ḍē wār* or *wər*.

The future is *asḷ bī*, or *al bī*, the perfect *av bīn*, the pluperfect *ad bīn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lēt əm bī*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bīin*, the past *bīn*, infinitive *bi*, *bī*.

§ 455. The verb 'tə həv' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a *həv*, *av*. *wī* *həv*, *wīv*.

ḍu *həz*, *ḍuuz*. *jī* *həv*, *jīv*.

hī *həz*, *hīz*. *ḍē* *hēv*, *ḍēv*.

Preterite.

a *həd*, *ad*. *wī* *hed*, *wīd*.

ḍu *həd*, *ḍud*. *jī* *hed*, *jīd*.

hi *həd*, *hīd*. *ḍē* *hed*, *ḍēd*.

The imperative is *həv*. In the future *həv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'asḷ ə naut ətō tə diu wi ḍat'. The present participle is *həvin*, the past *həd*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.*³, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

bait, *bāt*, *bīt*, *bite*.

draiv, *dr̥iʊv*, *dr̥əʊn*, drive.

raid, *r̥iəd*, *r̥id̥n*, ride.

haid, *h̥iəd*, *h̥id̥n*, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu*, *au*, *u*, *o*).

flai, *fliu*, *flōn*, vb. fly.

fr̥iz, *fr̥iʊz*, *fr̥əʊn*, vb. freeze.

kr̥ip, *kr̥iʊp*, *kr̥əʊn*, vb. creep.

Note. *t̥fiuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i*, *a*, *u*, *o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

b̥ind, *band*, *b̥yn(d)*, bind.

dr̥iŋk, *dr̥ayk*, *dr̥yŋk*, drink.

f̥ind, *fan(d)*, *f̥yn(d)*, find.

kl̥im, *klam*, *kl̥ym*, climb.

or *kl̥imt*, *kl̥imt*.

s̥iŋ, *say*, *s̥yŋ*, sing.

fr̥iŋk, *fr̥ayk*, *fr̥yŋk̥n*, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *h̥elp*, *m̥ilk*, *swal̥ə* have become weak.

III. *r*, *h* + cons.

burst, *brast*, *br̥əs̥n*, burst.

f̥ait, *f̥aut*, *f̥ight*.

r̥en, *ran*, *r̥en*, run.

þ̥rust, *þ̥rast*, *þ̥r̥əs̥n*, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *o*).

b̥iʊr, *b̥iʊr*, *b̥orn*, bear.

br̥ek, *br̥ak*, *br̥ək̥n*, break.

k̥ym, *k̥om*, *k̥ymt*, come.

st̥iʊl, *st̥iʊl*, *staun*, steal.

Note. **fær* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forŋ* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kət*, *kutŋ*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *e*).

et, *et*, *etn*, eat.

gīt, *gat*, *gītŋ*, get.

gīv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gīn*, give.

sīt, *sat*, *sītŋ*, sit.

tred, *tṛēd*, *tṛədŋ*, tread.

līg, *lē*, *lēn*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sīn*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *ō*, *a*).

drā, *drīu*, *drān*, draw.

grīəv, *grīəv*, *grəvŋ*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīəd*, *stūdŋ*, stand.

swīər, *swīər*, *swørn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wēf* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *blīu*, *blān*, blow.

fō, *fēl*, fall.

həd, *hēld*, *hədŋ*, hold.

kra, *kriū*, *krān*, crow.

mā, *mīu*, *mān*, mow.

prā, *priū*, *prān*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. **vx*, as for example OE. *pynčan puhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *əd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

brȳ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þȳrk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

drīəd, *drīədīd*, *drīədīd*, dread.

dȳut, *dȳutīd*, *dȳutīd*, doubt.

grȳnt, *grȳntīd*, *grȳntīd*, grunt.

skōd, *skōdīd*, *skōdīd*, scald.

snært, *snærtīd*, *snærtīd*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bēnd*, *bēnt*, *bēnt*, *bīld*, *bīlt*, *bīlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

hȳr, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katf, *katf*, *katf*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

sēl, *sēlt*, *sēlt*, sell.

skēl, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

fain, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dȳst*, dare.

kan, *kȳd*, can.

mē, *mȳd*, may.

mȳn, *mȳd*, must.

sal, *sȳd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, *wəz*, *bīn*, be.

gav }
gā } *wənt*, *gān*, go.

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-lȳ* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hədnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

ivər ever, *jans* once, *jistədi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nivər* never, *nȳu* now, *sīən* soon, *tȳdədē* the other day, *tədē* to-day, *təmərn* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēn* again, *ateftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bīhīnt* behind, *dȳun* down, *ēbm* direct, straight, *fərət* forward, *hīəm* home, *hīər* here, *jəndə* yonder, *sȳmwar* somewhere, *ðīər* there, *hvar* where, *əwē* away, *ȳut ə gīt* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hədnli* continually, *hȳu* how, *nīə* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wīl* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

auə over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mɪtʃ* much, *tərbl* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənʊf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —
auə over, *bɪ* by, *bɪhɪnt* behind, *dʌn* down, *ɛftər* after, *fər*,
fə for, *frē*, *frə* from, *ɪ*, *ɪn* in, *ən* on, *tuɫ*, *təl*, *tə* to, *ʏndər*
under, *ʊp* up, *ʊt* out, *wei*, *wɪ* with, *prɪʊ* through, *əbʊn*
above, *əbʊt* about, *əbʊv* above, *əfɪər* before, *əgēn* against,
əmaɪ among, *əstɪəd* *ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətʍɪn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following
conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *els* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jɪt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hʊ*
how, *səpʊəz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bɪkəz because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sɪə* so, *hwɛn* when, *hwɛðər*
whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hɪrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *dɪərmi*, *ō*, *ʊ*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidʒɪy, *ē* *lɔrd*, *lɔvɪnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sɪk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə *fam*, *gɪt* *əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatīvə, nē, lord.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, hōlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīən, hwīft.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't mais hez itn ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd', 'bird fliu rit auə uuər hīədʒ', 'a priu ə stīən intət watər'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī mī ə sup ə watər', 'həz-tə gīn im aut', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv sym milk tət kat'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər faðər diuər', 'mī mudər klyək', 'smīps hamer', but 'twenti-nainp ə mē', 'ə bunf ə red fluuərz'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf ə pūnd ə buʔər', 'ə bīt ə mīət', 'ə skūər ə tētīz'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə rad klūək, wī hwait ribənz'. 'ə wētli rūəd', 'ə gərt laləpīn dōg', 'ə ranīn strīəm ə watər'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, *'its kwār tə hīər əv hīz gān əwē wīyut kymən tə sē əs'*.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — *'az rēdər līt tə nīt'*. *'Dis iz ə tərbl derti nīt'*. *'Jər liəvin aus sīən'*. But I have often heard *'hīyīn bak rēdər'*.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — *'hi kymz ən gūz əz i plēəzəz'*. *'Its nət rīt tə diu ðat.'* *'Wī Jaut ə kymən, byt twēdər wəz sīə derti, wī kydnit.'* When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as *'gā yut ən sarə 'kōvz'*, *'sīy əwē ən dōnt bi flēt ə mī'*, but *'lēt im gāy if i wants tə'*.

The present participle always follows the verb, as *'wi war tokīn əbyut jə, hwen jī kəm in'*. *'Triəkl kəm ranīn diun twō.'* The past participle is treated in the same way — as — *'ðev kymt hīəm ət last'*, *'a gat krəppn intəl ə hūəl'*.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. *'Hīz gān tə sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt'* but *'Tə sē ðat əd bi ə l'*.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as *'iz-tə kymən?'* *'duz-tə Jyūk az rīt?'* *'did 'man sē sīə?'*

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as *'hīm ət livz ə gyd laif, iz sīyər tə liv wīl'*, *'wi ət nāz im' sē ðats ō māpmənt'* or *'ys ət nāz'* etc., *'wəz it hīm ət nəkt ət diuər?'*

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as *'ə man ət a jyust tə nā up Teibə wē'* or *'ə man a jyust'* etc., but *'ən āld wymən ət nīt bymp ō dē lay'*.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'h_i s_{ed} wi m_{yd} īn g_ā w_i h_{im}', 'a p_iyk ap_n j_{ar} r_{it}', 'a n_ā h_i p_{aut} i w_{ar} k_{ym}n_{an}'.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwā, hwāt, hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'hw_ā izt? 'hwar h_{ed} w_i g_{it}n t_{yl}? 'hw_{en} *ar* j_a k_{ym}n_{an} *agēn*?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if *ðy* s_{ez} *ðat* *ðuuz* ray', 'if i k_{ōz} h_ier as_l br_{ek} *iz* n_{ek} f_{ar} *im*', 'if ad *a* p_{aut} i waz_{nt} k_{ym}n_in a wad_{nt} *a* r_ūst_{it} *ðat* b_{it} *a* m_{yt}n'.

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am dz_{ust} fl_ēn 'kr_{āz}. J_i n_ā hw_ēn 'k_{ar}n_z k_{ym}n_{an} up p_{ri}u 'gr_{und} laik m_u, d_e k_{ym}z *ən* hauks *it* up w_i *ðar* b_iaks.

S_ia a g_{it} 'g_{un} *ən* h_{ev} *a* bap *at* *əm* t_ə fl_ē *əm*. Av b_in w_ēt_in f_{ar} *əm* *ō* t_mor_ni_n, b_{at} h_{ev}nt k_ilt jan — *ðar* s_a n_āi_n. *ðar* t_{ar}b_l k_{ym}i_n *iz* kr_{āz}.

Hwail *ō* t_{ud}erz *ar* hauk_n *ən* prau_{en} *int*t gr_{und}, jan *ar* t_u s_its *it* t_{rit}ps, *ən* watf_{az} *ən* k_{ōz} yut *if* *ðaz* *en*i d_ēndž_{ar}. *ən* hw_{en} *ðar* *ats* f_{id}n *amay* t'_kar_n h_{ez} *it*n *am*yf, d_e g_{āz} *ən* t_āks

tyðar pl̥as f̥ar ðe myð siuərli bi hygərt jan mæd piyk. Its olæz best if jan kan t̥a liəv ə b̥ord, liɡn d̥iəd ən t̥fild, f̥ə thuwik ənz ər t̥ərbl̥ fl̥ēt əv ə d̥iəd ən. A kydnt hit̥ n̥in ən əm ðis m̥orn̥in, s̥iə ə kilt ən āld blak h̥en ən styk h̥ər ðiər f̥ər ə fl̥ē kra. f̥id mek kwait̥ əz gud ə jan əz ɛni ə ðər.” “But what a waste!” “N̥ē N̥ē, wiʃl̥ it tm̥æt f̥ər yuər d̥inə, ən mak t̥fl̥ēkrā yut at sk̥in. Ap̥n̥ it̥l̥ sarə əs varə wil.”

II.

ē ðər war s̥ym kw̥iər əd f̥ōk, ət jiust t̥ə liv y̥p Teibə w̥ē, r̥it əmay t̥f̥elz. ðe s̥elt ə l̥ok ə sip fr̥ə taim t̥ə taim ən wi b̥aut ə gud fiu əv əm.

Ðər wəz ən āld m̥ān ən iz waif̥ ən ə fiu barn̥z. Jā ðe t̥lad h̥əd kynt̥ t̥əl yuər pl̥as əbyut ə sip ə s̥ymət ə ðat mak, ən əz it wəz ̥om̥əst t̥ē taim, ə f̥aut hi myð əz w̥il h̥ev s̥ym əz n̥ət. Hi wəz s̥it̥n̥ dyun bi̥t̥ t̥r̥əbl̥ ən ə wəz dz̥yst g̥ān t̥ə l̥ē 'kl̥ɔp huven i spr̥iəd yut bi̥əp̥ hiz arm̥z ən s̥əd. “N̥ēər maind̥ f̥ə kl̥ɔp ə kliəp̥ f̥ə m̥i. A want̥ n̥iə kl̥ɔp̥ ət̥ə. Əz n̥ət ə pr̥yud̥ f̥el̥ə.” S̥iə hi d̥id̥ wi̥yut.

ənyðər ðe huven̥ tm̥iəst̥ər h̥əd s̥ym bi̥zn̥əs ðiər ən aid̥ in̥ pr̥m̥ist̥ t̥ə gay t̥ə s̥i əm, wi bi̥əp̥ s̥et̥ of̥ t̥ə sp̥end̥ 'd̥ē wi əm. Ji n̥ā it̥ t̥iək̥ ə lail̥ taim t̥ə g̥it̥ t̥ə Teibə bi̥t̥ t̥r̥en, ən ðen̥ wi̥d̥ kwait̥ pr̥i̥ mail̥ t̥ə gay ət̥əp̥ ə ðat. ən huven̥ wi gat̥ ðiər ðər wəz s̥ik̥ ə skrafl̥m̥ənt̥ ən ə h̥ēb̥ē g̥ān ən, ət̥ wi f̥eərli̥ wund̥ert̥ wat̥ it̥ wəz̥ ̥ə əbyut̥ — wi war kwait̥ kapt̥! Bat̥ wi fan̥ ət̥ ðe war k̥ats̥in̥ t̥f̥ip̥ it̥ k̥its̥n̥. S̥iə wi n̥okt̥ ən n̥okt̥ ən n̥okt̥, ən ət̥ l̥āst̥ t̥ald̥ w̥ym̥ən̥ l̥et̥ əs̥ in̥ — ən siuərli̥ ə n̥iə s̥ā s̥it̥f̥ ə d̥erti̥ r̥yūm̥ i̥ ̥ə m̥i̥ b̥orn̥ d̥ēz! T̥iəl̥ pl̥as̥ wəz̥ blak, i̥vri̥pi̥y̥ liɡn̥ haust̥rau, 't̥iəbl̥ ɔnt̥ said, 't̥f̥ēər̥z̥ ̥ə br̥ək̥n̥ ər̥ liɡn̥ ən ðər baks, jā bi̥t̥ h̥iər, ənuðə bi̥t̥ ðiər! A myð tak̥ m̥i̥ b̥on̥ət̥ ən̥ k̥lyək̥ of̥, ən huven̥ ðe w̥ár̥ t̥iən̥ of̥, naut̥ əd̥ sarə byt̥ t̥las̥əz̥ myð̥ t̥rai̥ əm̥ ən — ai̥ i̥vri̥ jan̥ ən̥ əm̥!

an ðen ðinə kəm. Tāld wumən nāin at wi wər siyər to kum, hēd put ə lēg ə mutn it ʏbm tnt əfūr an kɪpt it rʏəstɪn hwaɪl wi gat ðɪər, an ðat wəz ɔməst nɪn!

əv kuərs it wəz əz tɔf əz hən mɪət, bət fɪ kɪpt prədnt wi ə fʏərɪk tə sɪ ɪf it wəz ðɪən “Rɪəts hāld! a ðɪy laɪk ə bit ə mɪət.” Tmɪəstər hēd gān ʏut wi ə frand dʒʏst əfūr ðinə, an tāld wumən ɪaut at hɪd gān əwē fə gʏd an sɛd “Hwat! ɪf ad ə nān at hɪd bɪn gān əwē fər ɪz ðinə, a wadnt ə rʏəstɪt ðat bɪt ə mutn.”

III.

Jɪ nā ʏp Kɛndl wē it āld dēz, sʏm at fɔk war ə gē bɪt kwɪərə nə wat jan mʏd mɪt wi nʏwədēz.

Wɪ lɪɪt ɪn ə nəwə stauənli sʏt ɪn mak əv ə dēl at strɛtst rɪt ʏp nərp Teibə wē, an wɛnt dʏn sʏp ɔməst tə Sɛbər. Klʏəs tə hwar ʏwər farm lē, ðər lɪɪt sɪk ə kwɪərlɪ āld kʏpl, an āld man at nɪəm ə Wɪl an ɪz waɪf Bɛlə.

Wɪl ɔ ləz wɪər an āld bɔks hat, nə matər hwɛdər ɪt rēnd hēld ə snād, ai! hɪ ɔləz hēd ɪt wɪ him, an it wəz mɪər laɪk ə laɪl tɪmlə gān əbʏt bɪ ɪtsɛl nə aut ɛls at akn ɪɪɪk ə. ē hwat! mənɪ an mənɪ ə taim hɪz kʏmt ɪn an sɪtɪ ɪzɛl dʏn bɪt faɪər dʒʏst ɛbm mənst mɪ əv ə nɪt, hwɛn tmɪsəs wəz dɪuən ɔd dʒɔbz ər apn fɛtlɪn ɪɪɪz ʏp rɛdər, an aɪd kʏmt ɪn frɛt fɪldz.

Dʏn wɛnt ɪz hat, bɪ hɪz saɪd, ətɔp at flɪɪər an ðɛn wi ɪɪust tə hɛv sɪk ə krak əbʏt wɛdər, 'krəps, ɛnt lɪətəst nɪuz frə Kɛndl, bət mɪəst əv ɔ — əbʏt āld taimz. Av ɔft hard ɪm tɛl at hʏu hwɛn Bɛlə an ɪ war nəbɔt dʒʏst marɪt, an ðēd gēə fɪu fɔk əbʏt 'plɪəs, at Wɪl hēd gɪtɪ ə gɔrt savadʒ dɔg to flē bɛgəz an ɔ sɪts taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hɪ wəz gān tə Kɛndl tət markət an lɛft Bɛlə əlɪən wi 'dɔg.

“Nʏu tak kɪər an hwatɪvər ðʏu dʏz lɪəv 'dɔg əlɪən. Ðʏ mɔnt tʏts ɪt.

If it wants to kym in, let it kym in, an dōnt ða lig a hand ont." Sīa hi swiṇd hiz wēz bēnast rūad tō Kendl.

Eftor id gan Belā began tō wærk. si sarad thenz an pigz an did menī udor ad dzobz at a nā naut abūt. Nūu 'dag lē dzust it diuærstīad omakoli in or rūad az si waz kymæn in an ut, sīa si þaut "Hwat al nīwā bi flēt bi aut sīk az ðatnæz, it mūd gay ut o tygiðar, an ðen a sūdnt bi fast wī it!"

Sīa si gāt 'bīzṇ an mīad a bay at it. Bat 'dag dyund or, an mīad or lig atop at flyuor fār iwa sō lay. si dūsnt stōr a līm a diu aut els, si waz kwait kapt.

It waz gitn rēðar līat huwæn Wīl gat hīam an huwæn i did git intat huus, i sēd "Hwat a tēld ði wat mūd siuærli hapn if ðu mēdlt wi ðat dag. Ðu sūd a left it alīan!"

an hwat Belā waz rēði a kwīali āld badi hærsef. si jūust tō sē at si gat sumæt tō it, huwæn si waz huwært, wēnt tō bēd az sīon az iwa it waz dark, an gat up it mornīn huwæn it waz lit, an si waz fēoli wakpt! Ai! an sið nīt bumpy an prau abūt fār iwa an iwa!

Wīl waz olæz gornæn laik, if aut wēnt ray or þīwæz didnt kwait plæz im. If 'pigz hed gitn kramlt ut at hulz or 'kai hed gitn þriw a huæl it hedð hid sē "Dam ða hwats tō dīan tlaik a ðatnæz fā! jan mæd mæk nō dau atō wī sīk az ði." Ðen Belā wi or þīn swīakīn āld wōis ad paip up "Waiā waiā Wīl, its nō gud atō i swīærīn at am, if ðu wēnt mēnd hedgæz an mæk tūlz sīa at ðe kānt git ut."

Jā dē Wīl waz gān tō Kendl, an Belā wantīd sum aplz iwa sō. Bat hi wantīd a pig an sum klīæz, an þaut a naut els nēðar. Sīa si sēd "Nūu hwatīwā ðu dūz, dōnt fægīt tō brīv ðor aplz at a tēlt ða abūt, fræ Kendl." "Nē nē naut a ðat mak i kym īntal quor huus. Asl brīv naut hīam nōbat a pig an a pār a britsæz!"

IV.

*Its a tərbl̩ lay taim sən ai wənt tə sku:l ən pɪnz həz
gɪtn̩ a gu:d bɪt altərt əz jan məd sē. Itwəz a lay wē ðɪər, bat
əf wɪ wənt ɪ ɔməst ɔ wədərz, nət laik barnz nuwədəz əts flēt
a katsɪn ðə dɪəps a kəld, bikəs ɪts a rēdər wɛtlɪ ən ə dɔrtɪ mɔrnɪn!
Wɪ wənt rɪt sɪən, nɪvər ɛftər ɛt; fər wid kwait prɪ mæɪl tə
gay — ən wən wɪd gɪtn̩ tə Liunz brɪg, wɪ warnt sə mɪts əz
hōf wē ðɪər. Bat hwats ðat təl a skrau a barnz! Hwailz wɪ
juust tə gay rēdər pōpənli — nət sə fast əz wɪ sʊd a dɪən,
ər apn̩ a laɪl ən mʊd hɪp bak rēdər, ən tʊdərz əd gay bak tə
lēt im. 'Bēnəst rʊəd, əz av sɛd əfʊər, wəz strɛk auə Liunz
Brɪg ən ðen tət rɪt. ən a kwɪəlɪ əld spət 'brɪg wəz. It wəz
sə narə ət nɪə kart ɪ ɔ Haugɪl, Sɛbər, a Teibə, kʊd a gɪtn̩
auət. It mʊd siuəlɪ a bɪn mɪəd əfʊə fōk niu hʊu tə bɪld brɪgz!*

*Hʊu wɪ tɪəʔt əlay prɪut snā ɪv a kəld wɪntər mɔrnən,
hʊvən ɪvrɪ bɪu ən brans fɛərli hʊp dʊn wɪt rag, ən jan kʊdn̩t
təl hwat jan wəz wōkin ən. Jans a wəz gān ən əfʊə tʊdəz
pōpən əbʊt əz laɪl barnz ɔft diu, hʊvən a tʊmɪt slap auər hɪəd
fɔrət ɪntəl a laɪl gu:tə ət lē ɪn ɪuər rʊəd ɔ kʊvət wɪ snā, ən
mɪ bɪg brʊdər həd tə kʊm ən pɪu mɪ ɪut. ən a bɪg las ət
juust tə gā wɪ əs, kōd mɪ ɪvə sɪts nɪəmz ən sɛd “ē ðʊz naut
nəbət a laɪl masɪn ɛftər ɔ ðʊu ɪz. ðʊul nɪvə diu tə gay ən
wɪ ús, lɪəkin sik ən ɛbm̩ əz ðʊ dʊz. ðʊu mʊn ga hɪəm ən
gɪt sum draɪ klɪəz əl əpəd tə!”*

*Menɪ a taim wɪv bɪn lɪət ət sku:l, frə watɪn flail fɪtɪnz
ət ran hɪər ðɪər ən ɪvrɪ war ɪt snā. Jan mʊd ɔləz kən 'bərdz
bɪt marks a ðər tɪəz, mɪər laik a fʊərɪk wɪ prɪ grɛnz tɛlt nər
aut ɛls a nā. Trabɪts ən hɪərz mɪəstli wənt prauɪn prɪu tsnā
rɪt sɪən, ɔməst əfʊər 'bərdz wər ʊp vələɪk! Ai! hwat av nān
əm bɪ fɛər frəzn̩ tə dɪəp, pʊər laɪl pɪnz! Trabit fɪtɪnz wər laik
kat fɪtɪnz fər ɔ twarld, jan ɛbm̩ ənənst tʊdə, wɪ mʊdər bɪhɪnt
tɛrst tʊu, ən rēdər ətwɪn bɪəp ən əm, wɪ apn̩ tɬauərɪp fʊut tət*

rit or tət lēft. ən it wəz varə kwjər ət wən jan fələd əm ə lay wē, jan kymt təl ə plās hwar ɔ tfitinz stəpt wiwut ləvin ə sipl trās. Bat vələik trabīt hēd ləpən ə bit, ə purpəs tə madl jə, ən wəz ləkīn strēk at jə priu tmīst.

V.

ə gūd fin barnz jūst tə dʒəin ʏs tʏdə said ə Liunz Brig əz wi went tət skʏl, apən fauərti ət taimz. T lasəz, mīəst ən əm dēsənt hwaɪət laɪl piyz wənt strēk ðər apū stəpən tə gīdər əd fluwərz i sʏmə taim, ər pʏu əwē tləʊvz frē ə gʏl fluwər tə sɪ hwat mak əv ə lʏvə ðə wə gān tə gīt; 'tɪpklər tēljər saudʒər sēljər, rɪtsman pūərman bəgəman pɪf'. Bat ʏs ladz war ə gēə bīt mēər lɪf nər jan ə ðər. Nyu rit dʏn i Haugl ðə wəz ə tərbɫ kəykərt əld fələ ət kɪpt ə farm, ən lɪt ðər wɪ hɪz waɪf, ət wəz vələik ə marə fə hɪm i kwɪəlɪ wēz. Ji nā hɪ hēd ɔləz bɪn ə varə sərɪ bədɪ, ən nəbət grɪʏ war əz i gat əldər. əv kūərs boɪz ər ɔləz ʏp tə sʏm māpmənt ər ʏdər, ən wɪ ɔft pōpt əbʏut ən plēd trɪks ən ɪm, ə purpəs tə plēg ɪm. ðen ɪd kʏm ʏt swɪərɪn ət hɪd dɪʏ ɔ maks ə piyz təl əs, ɪf i kʏd nəbət gīt həld ən əs. əwē wɪd rən ʏwər tɔmɪbagz fakən ʏp ən dʏn əz wi wənt ən hɪm krɪpɪn əlay ən fakɪn ɪz fɪst. Hi nɪvə katst nɪn ən əs, wi war sə lɪf ən hɪm sə hərəplɪ. Av hərd sē ət jans wən plɪwɪn 'plɪu gat stēkt, ən wadnt gay ətə, sɪə hi pʏnst ɪt rit wɪl wɪ hɪz bʏt tə mək ɪt ən lɪəmt hɪzsel fər ɪvə sə lay eftər.

ənʏdə dē 'pɪgz warɪt dɪʏən dʒʏst wat i wantɪd, sɪə hɪ gēv əm ə gūd pʏnsɪn wi hɪz bʏts ən mīəd əm skwɪəl, hwaɪl təld wɪmən faʊt hi mʏd bi sɪwərɪ gān tə kɪl ɪvrɪ jan ən əm.

Sɪə ʏt fɪ kɔm tə sɪ hwat 'skraʊ wəz ɔ əbʏut, ən sēd "If jə want tə kɪl ðər pɪgz əl fētʃ jə ə naɪf?"

Bat huwən wɪ hēd gɪtə tət skʏl wɪ satlt dʏn fēərɪ hwaɪət, ən mīəstlɪ dɪd əz wi war tēlt. Wɪ larnt tə rɪd rait ən rakʏ

— *not varə mitʃ əls. ɔ̄ ðər ət liɪt əwē frə Haugl̩ jʊst tɔ tak ðər dɪnəz dɛst ʊp ɪ ðər tɔmɪbagz ən hɪy 'bagz rɪt əlaj twō. Sɪm barnz ɔft hɛd trɪəkl̩ paɪz ət ðər mʊdərz hɛd bɪəkt fər əm, ən 'trɪəkl̩ kəm ʊt ən ran dʊn twō, sɪə ət jan fēəli klagd̩ tʊl, ɪf jan nəbət lɪənd̩ əgēn ɪt.*

VI.

Nyu apn̩ jɪl pɪvk ɛftə ɔ̄ ə tɛlt̩ jɪ tʊdə nit, ət wɪ nɪvər hɛd ɛnɪ halɪdēz ətō, bət ðats nət kwait̩ triu hʊɪvər. Wɪ hɛd tʊu ə pɪrɪ ɪt jɪər, bət nət hōf sɔ̄ mɛni əz barnz gɪts nʊwədēz.

'Gərtəst dē əv ɔ̄ wəz barən-ʊt-dē — tʃɪft ə nəvembə. ðɛn wɪ ɔləs tɪək gʊd kɪər tə gɪt tət skʊl rɪt sɪən, ən nɪəbədɪ wəz lɪət bət 'nɪəstər. 'Big lads jʊst tə gay ɪn fərst əv ɔ̄, ðɛn ʊs laɪl əns fələd ɛftər əm, ən ðɛn wɪ klaft̩ 'diuər təl ən bard ɪt sɪə ət nɪəbədɪ ət wəz ʊt kʊd gɪt ɪn! Varə sɪən tɪnəstər wad kʊm ən lɪft̩ 'diuəsneɪk, bət ðat wəz ɔ̄ tɔ nɪə pɪrpəs hʊwətɪvə, sɪə hɪ liukt̩ ɪn pɪru twɪndəz əz ɪf ɪ wantɪd̩ tə nā hʊwət wəz gān̩ 'ən. ðɛn 'bigəst ən 'bauldəst ət ladz wad tɛl ɪm ɪf ɪ dɪdnt̩ gɪv əm ɔ̄ halɪdē d̩ɛd ran strɛk əwē. Sɪə hɪ prəmɪst̩ ən ətlast wɪ ɔpnt̩ dɪuər. əv kʊərs hɪ wəz əz fɛn tə gɪt ɔf wark əz wɪ war, fər ɪ laɪkt̩ naut bɛtər nər tə gay samənɪfɪʃn̩ ɪt Liun.

A nā wɪl ən əld say ət bɪgɪnz —

“Rɪmembə rɪmembə tʃɪft ə Nəvembə

'Kɪy ən ɪz trɛn̩ hɛd laɪk tə bɪ slɛn̩.”

Av fərgɪt̩ ɔt rəst ɔnt, bət wɪ war tɔrbɪ fənd̩ ɔnt, ən jʊst tə sɪy ɪt əbʊt 'barən-ʊt-dē.

Jɪ nā nʊ fɔk sɪmz tə hɛv hʊait̩ fəgɪt̩ hʊu tə mak ə tɪʊn, jan nɪvə hɪəz naut ət ə fɛər ər ət tʃɔrtʃ ər ɛnɪwar, ət sʊʊndz hōf əz gʊd əz ʊər əld nɔrɪp-kʊntri tɪʊnz sɪtʃ əz 'Dʒə kɛn Dʒən Pɪl̩ ər 'Mərɪlɪ dānst̩ 'kwɛkəz waɪf̩ ər aut laɪk̩ 'Hwɛn

ðe maiti trumpot sýundz' or eni a ðor grand ald tiunz. Ðaz naut bot lail bits a falaldærmænts — þiþz jan hīaz tædē an fægits tæ mæra.

Tsəknt taim at wi barð tmiæstær ut wæz 'twentīnainþ a mē. Ðen iþri jan an æs hēd a jakbæb or lail bit a jak an wi say "Jakbæb dē twentīnainþ a mē, if jə dōnt gi æs a halidē wil o ran æwē."

Sīa wi gat ænuðæ halidæ. Bat wi niþa þaut sæ miþf æv it, æz tfigt a nævembæ.

VII.

Tomæs Wilsn.

*Tomæs Wilsn a butfæ a mæri æld lad,
Hwæn hī kilz a gūd fip, it mæks im fil glad,
Hi kīps a gūd as, an ɾ fidz it rit wēl
æn it kariz him — o hīz gūd muþn tæ sēl.
Tami faldærlārælaidē!*

*It hēz tyu gært hampæz, jan hīþz an ɾts said,
æn a dæyki sæ stray, it wæd fēas wīnd or taid
æn ðær ðuz hī marts, sæ nōbl an grand
It kariz iz muþn þriu Haugil an Bland.*

*Jā fain sūmæ mærn i ðæ muþn a Džiulai
Tomæs kumz wi hīz muþn an ēks æs tæ bai
Hi sēz at its gūd — nīa bētæ kɾ bi
æn hīær iz a fain bit a siuæt fæ ðɾ.*

*Ðīæz Siuzn hīz waif fīz gītū kwait fat
Wi itn fip hēdz, biðaid giþin tæ kat.
fi sēz tæ hēv a butfæz a varæ gūd þiþ
Bīkæs fi hēz ofn hær pan fæ tæ slīþ.*

Bat ð̄ər ɪz ə mán i livz i Sebər tʏn
Hi bʊtʃəz ənd hāks o hɪz m̄ət up ən dʏn
Hi kōz Tm̄əs W̄ilsn ə tʃ̄iət ən ə n̄ēv
ət mɑrtʃəz əbʏt wi hɪz dʏkɪ sə br̄ēv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

B̄eʃi bʏntʃin K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.

B̄ib̄ib̄ek *Totanus Hypoleuca*.

Blakɪ (also *Blakb̄ərd*) *Turdus Merula*.

Blak-kap K. *Parus Major*.

Bliu-kap K. *P. Cæruleus*.

Botl-tit K. *P. Caudatus*.

Bulfl̄ins *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.

Dabtʃik *Podiceps Minor*.

Daup-krā }
Dauk-krā K. } *Corvus Cornix*.

D̄ivl̄in *Cypselus Apus*.

D̄zami-kr̄ēn K. }
 — *lay-legz* K. } *Ardea Cinerea*.
 — *lay-nek* }

D̄zini-vedt̄el *Ruticilla Phænicura*.

Felfā(r) *Turdus Pilaris*.

Gauldfl̄ins *Fringilla Carduelis*.

Gr̄ē-l̄in̄ət *F. Cannabina*.

Gr̄inl̄in̄ət *F. Chloris*.

Hāk *Falco* sp.

H̄ed̄ʒsparə *Accentor Modularius*.

H̄yl̄ət *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.

- Kiyfifə* Alcedo Ispida.
Kərn-krēək Ortygometra Crex.
Krā Corvus sp.
Kufət Columba palumbus.
Magpai }
Magi K. } Pica Caudata.
Maləd Anas Boschas.
Milər-pyūm Sylvia trochilus.
Mūərbərd Lagopus Scoticus.
Nit-hāk Caprimulgus Europæus.
Partridž Perdix Cinereus.
Plyvə Charadrius Pluvialis.
Raitinlark = *Bəşi Byntin*.
Ripnuuzl Turdus Torquatus.
Rəbin Erythacus Rubecula.
Skailark Alauda Cristata.
Snaip Gallago Media.
Sparə Passer Domesticus.
Spinyk Fringilla Cælebs.
Stiən-tsət K. }
 — -tsək } Saxicola Œnanthe.
Strəzmūər K. Sylvia Undata.
ſipstə Sturnus Vulgaris.
Titlark Anthus Pratensis.
Tiyit Vanellus Cristatus.
Təmtit Parus sp.
Tſitſi Troglodytes Vulgaris.
prəsł Turdus Musicus.
pryf T. Viscivorus.
Watərkra Cinclus Aquaticus.
Watəhən Gallinula Chloropus.
Wəliwagtəl Motacilla Yarellii.

Bliu M. Campestris.

Jalə M. Sulphurea.

Wȳlȳwȳket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

Wydkək Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bīanflūə Bellis Perennis.

Brakŋ 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

Brȳəm Sarothamnus Scoparius.

Brȳər Rubus Fruticosus.

Bȳrdək Arctium Lappa.

Dəḍərigərs Briza Media.

Dəkŋ Rumex sp.

Elər Alnus Glutinosa.

Eḥp Populus Tremula.

Eḥf Fraxinus Excelsior.

Fȳtḥf Vicia sp.

Fūəlfȳt Tussilago farfara.

Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.

Gȳul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Havər Avena sp.

Həlin Ilex aquifolium.

Iəstərledž Polygonum Bistorta.

Jak Quercus robur.

Kabȳf Cabbage.

Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.

Kəḥf Heracleum Sphondylium.

Klavə Trifolium sp.

Krā-tȳəz Orchis Masculula etc.

Lȳŋ Calluna Vulgaris.

Məs any Muscineæ.

Muſrəm Agaricus.

Ō nyt Conopodium Denudatum.

Nętł Urtica sp.

Padəkstjəl Agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rad ſayks Polygonum Persicaria.

Sljə Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Taimliſ Erica Cinerea.

Wjłə Salix sp.

Hwijn Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (b̥), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (ŋ) o, ō, p, r, s, f, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, hw, z (z̥), (a), ə (v).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>a</i> pron. I.
 <i>ā</i> vb. owe § 65.
 <i>adl</i> vb. earn § 61.
 <i>ai</i> pron. I.
 <i>ai</i> interj. yes.
 <i>aīdl</i> adj. idle § 121.
 <i>ais</i> sb. ice § 121.
 <i>aivī</i> sb. ivy § 121.
 <i>aiən</i> sb. iron § 121.
 — adj. iron.
 <i>aks</i> sb. axe § 60.
 <i>āld</i> adj. old § 67.
 <i>altər</i> vb. alter § 62.
 <i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar § 62.
 <i>am</i> vb. am.
 <i>ān</i> adj. own § 66.
 — vb. own § 66.
 <i>antəz</i> conj. in case § 63 Note.
 <i>ayz</i> sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63
 Note.
 <i>apl</i> sb. apple § 60.
 <i>apn</i> conj. perhaps.
 — <i>ark</i> see <i>mīalark</i>.
 <i>arm</i> sb. arm § 60.
 <i>arə</i> sb. arrow § 60.</p> | <p><i>as-bīərd</i> sb. box for keeping ashes
 in §§ 70, 234.
 <i>ask</i> sb. newt § 60 Note.
 <i>asltinþ</i> molar tooth § 61.
 <i>asltṛī</i> axletree § 60.
 <i>afəz</i> sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.
 <i>aul</i> sb. awl § 113.
 <i>aut</i> sb. anything § 114.
 <i>auə</i> 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.
 <i>auəlīuk</i> vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

 <i>bad</i> adj. bad § 64.
 <i>badlaik</i> adj. ugly § 64.
 <i>badlī</i> adj. ill § 63.
 <i>badžər</i> sb. 1. small corn dealer
 etc.; 2. badger § 62.
 <i>bag</i> sb. bag § 61.
 <i>bai</i> vb. buy § 124.
 <i>baiwurd</i> sb. byword, saying § 124.
 <i>baid</i> vb. bide, wait § 121.
 <i>bait</i> vb. bite § 121.
 <i>bar</i> sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.
 — vb. fasten (a door) § 62.
 <i>bargin</i> sb. bargain § 62.
 <i>bark</i> sb. bark.</p> |
|--|--|

- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bārəl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batīnz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batf sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstə sb. bolster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
bēd sb. bed § 40.
bēk sb. brook § 42.
bēlkər sb. a huge ungainly object.
bēlī sb. belly § 42.
bēlīz sb. bellows.
bēlār vb. bellow, roar.
bēnd vb. bend § 43.
bēnf sb. bench § 311.
bēnt sb. bent grass.
bēnk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bērī sb. bury.
bērīn sb. funeral.
bētər adj. better § 40.
bētə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *bētərmər hūzəz*, *bētərmər fōk*.
bētīn sb. food by the way § 53.
bī prep. by, adv. by.
bīgīn vb. begin § 29.
bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.
bīkəs conj. because.
bīld vb. build.
bīlēy vb. belong § 44.
bīl-hiuk sb. billbook § 29.
bīnd sb. bind § 32.
bīyk sb. bench § 34.
biuk sb. book § 102.
(tə)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bīznəs sb. business § 36.
bīək sb. beak § 136, III.
 — vb. bake § 131.
bīəm sb. beam § 137.
bīən sb. bone § 134.
bīanfaiə sb. bonfire § 134.
bīənflūə sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.
bīərd sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bīəst sb. beast § 136, III.
bīət vb. beat § 137.
bīəp pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhāv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
 — adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.
blaḑər sb. noise § 62.
 — vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blaið adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbērī sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blēḑər sb. bladder § 45.
blēs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blind adj. blind § 32.
būlk sb. bulk § 71.
būml vb. bungle spoil § 77.
būmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
būndl sb. bundle § 72.
būnf sb. bunch § 73 Note.
būr sb. burr § 71.

- burdək* sb. burdock § 71.
burn vb. burn.
büş sb. bush § 71 Note.
bütə sb. butter § 70.
bütəşag sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.
büu sb. bough § 108.
bünuplun a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.
büus sb. cowstall § 107, I.
bünt sb. boot § 107, I.
büərd sb. board § 140, I.
büət sb. boat § 142.
bakl sb. buckle § 95.
 — sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.
bər sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
bərlər (aut) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.

dāb vb. daub § 65.
dafl vb. stun § 60.
daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
daik sb. ditch § 121.
dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.
danət sb. neerdoweel § 64.
dar vb. dare § 60.
darlın sb. darling § 60.
daulı adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.
dəg vb. water § 31.
dē sb. day § 51.
dēl sb. dale § 52.
dēzd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
dıy sb. noise § 35.
dış sb. dish.
dışklut sb. dishcloth.
dın vb. do § 102.
dınər sb. door.
dıəd adj. dead § 137.
dıəf adj. deaf § 137.
 — vb. deafen.

dıəm sb. dame § 133.
dıəmskıl sb. ladies school § 133.
dıəp sb. death § 137.
dı vb. die § 93.
dıd sb. deed § 92, II.
dəđər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
dəđž vb. walk at a half run § 86.
dəg sb. dog § 79.
dək vb. cut short § 79.
dəkı sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
dən vb. don § 79.
dön sb. dawn § 98 Note.
dönt vb. indic. pres. don't.
dıə vb. draw § 65.
dıablt adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.
dıai adj. dry.
dıaiv vb. drive § 121.
dıäp vb. drawl § 69.
dıı adj. tedious, slow § 90.
dııyk vb. drink § 32.
dııəd vb. dread § 135, I.
dııəm vb. dream § 137.
dııuf vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.
dııun vb. drown § 109 Note.
dııut sb. drought § 249 Note.
dııuzı adj. drowsy § 111.
dıres vb. dress § 57, II.
dıık sb. duck § 76.
dııst sb. dust § 76.
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
dııuk vb. dive § 111.
dııut vb. doubt § 111 Note.
dııv sb. dove § 76.
dııınl vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.
džakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
džamı laynək sb. heron § 62.
džanək sb. honest, proper § 64.
džııst adv. just.

əbm sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

ēbm adv. straight, just, e. g. *lūk*

ēbm ofūr jā § 40.

ēdār pro. either § 51.

— conj. either § 51.

efta adv., prep. after § 42.

eftanīan sb. afternoon § 42.

eg sb. egg § 41.

egskēl sb. eggshell § 41.

egon vb. incite § 41.

eks vb. ask § 47.

ēl sb. ale § 52.

ēlūn sb. fuel § 41.

ēlīn (*āld ē.*) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.

ēlār sb. alder § 40.

ēnd sb. end § 43.

ēri adj. fresh, windy § 52.

esp sb. aspen § 42.

ēf sb. ashtree § 42.

faḍār sb. father § 60.

fāḍār adv. farther §§ 60, 68.

fadž sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.

farḍin sb. farthing.

fafl vb. waste time, trifle § 64.

faiār sb. fire § 124.

faḷaldārmānts sb. rubbish, cheap knickknacks.

fāld sb. farmyard § 67.

fala adj. fallow § 60.

fasn vb. fasten § 60.

fas vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.

fat sb. fat.

— adj. fat § 60 Note.

fauār num. four.

faustīn num. fourteen.

faustī num. forty.

fēḍār sb. feather § 40.

fēḍart adj. fledged § 40.

fēklās adj. worthless, shiftless.

fēl sb. fell, hill § 41.

fēlfā sb. fieldfare.

fēlā sb. fellow § 41.

fēn adj. glad, delighted § 51.

fēnd vb. provide for § 44.

fēr sb. fair.

fētl up get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.

fīdž vb. fidget § 39.

fīl vb. fill § 36.

fīf sb., vb. fish § 29.

fījḥāk sb. fishinghook § 138.

fīt sb. vetch § 31.

fīu adj. few.

fīās sb. face § 133.

fītīnz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.

flai vb. fly.

flait vb. scold.

flaks sb. flax § 60.

flālf vb. flatter § 69.

flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.

flē vb. scare § 53.

flēīn sb. scare § 53.

flēkrā sb. scarecrow § 53.

flēl sb. flail § 51 Note.

flēm sb. flame § 52 Note.

flēsām adj. terrifying § 53.

flī sb. fly § 90.

flīk sb. flitch § 29.

flīkə(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.

flīy vb. fling (rare) § 35.

flīa vb. flay.

flīad sb. flood § 138, I.

flīak sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.

flīt sb. flight § 91.

flōk sb. flock § 79.

flōks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.

flō vb. flow § 98.

fōg sb. aftermath § 86.

fōks sb. fox § 79.

fōlā vb. follow § 79.

fōr (*fə*) pret., conj. for § 79.

fōrnīan sb. forenoon § 82.

fōrtnāt sb. fortnight § 82.

fōrāt adv. forward § 82.

fō sb. foe § 97.

fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.

**fōtār* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.

- *fūtrīn aīn* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.
frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.
fratf vb. quarrel § 64.
frēm vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.
frīet vb. fret § 136.
frī adj. free § 90.
frītī vb. frighten § 91.
frand sb. friend § 94.
fun sb. fun § 72 Note.
fūmōt sb. polecat § 111.
fūt sb. foot § 107.
fūr sb. furrow § 143.
fūard sb. ford § 140, I.
**fūrēldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.
fūs sb. waterfall § 140, II.
- gā* vb. go § 65.
gab sb. talkativeness § 61.
gabł vb. gabble § 61.
gadflī sb. gadfly § 61.
gairəsəm adj. ravenous § 121.
gandrīn sb. gander (rare), *stēg* is usually in use § 63.
gay vb. = *gā* § 63.
gap sb. gap § 61.
garn sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.
gauk(i) sb. simpleton § 118.
gauld sb. gold § 115.
gaun sb. gown § 113.
gē adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.
gēm game § 42.
gezlīn sb. gosling § 48.
gēā adv. very § 139.
giḍar vb. gather § 33 Note.
giłdart sb. hair noose § 30.
gīt vb. get § 33.
gīv vb. give § 33.
gīap vb. gape § 132.
gīat adv. in *ūt a gīat* = out of the way § 131.
- gīavlak* sb. crowbar § 131.
gīs sb., pl. to *gūs* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glēnt vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glēz vb. make shine § 52.
glīsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
glōp vb. stare § 79.
glūr vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
glōmp vb. sulk.
glōmpi adj. sulky.
gof sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grē adj. gray § 51.
grēdlī adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīan vb. groan § 134.
grīav vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdī adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grūnd sb. ground § 73.
grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grunt vb. grunt § 77.
grēnd vb. grind § 58.
grenstī sb. grindstone § 58.
gud adj. good § 75, III.
 — (*mīsel*) vb. am contented, e. g. *gud ḍīsel wi wat ḍūz gītī*, *ḍūl gīt nā mīar*; § 74, III.
gudlaik adj. handsome § 75, III.
gūm sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
guṭar sb. small ditch.
gust sb. gust § 71.
gūl sb. marguerite.
gūus sb. goose § 106, I.
gordl sb. ring used in baking.
garn vb. 1. grumble, complain; 2. grin § 54.
gars sb. grass § 54.

gort adj. great § 56.

gost sb. gristle § 54.

gampsn sb. sense.

(*kat-*)*hā* sb. hawthorn § 65.

hag vb. hew, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

hagwurm sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or 64.

hai vb. hie § 124.

haid vb. hide § 124.

haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.

hald sb. hold § 67.

halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.

hamər sb. hammer § 63.

hand sb. hand § 63.

hanfl sb. handful § 63.

hanl sb. handle § 63.

hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.

hayk sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

haykəfə(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.

hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.

hapn vb. happen § 61.

härkn vb. listen § 68.

härvišt sb. harvest § 68.

harə sb. harrow § 61.

hastn sb. hearth § 60 Note.

hatək sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, ‘*stynk*’ and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.

hawk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.

haund on vb. hound, on spur on § 112.

haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.

havər sb. oats § 61.

havərbrīəd sb. oatcake § 61.

havərmiəl sb. oatmeal § 61.

hēbē sb. uproar, noise.

hedž sb. hedge § 40 Note.

hē sb. hay § 51.

hēmūu sb. dry hay lying in the barn.

hērak sb. hayraek § 60.

hefə sb. heifer.

hēk sb. uproarious festivity.

hēl sb. hail § 51.

hēltər sb. halter § 42.

hēlp sb. health § 45.

hēsp sb. hasp § 42.

hēv vb. have § 42.

hēzl sb. hazel § 42.

hīlt sb. hilt § 29.

hīndər vb. hinder § 32.

hīndər adj. hinder, back § 32.

hīy vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.

hīəd sb. head § 137.

hīəl vb. heal § 135, 11.

hīəm sb. home § 134.

hīər sb. hare § 131.

— sb. hair § 135.

— vb. hear § 135 Note.

— adv. here § 135 Note.

hīət adj. hot § 134.

hi pron. he.

hil sb. hill

hīl sb. heel.

hōd vb. hold § 83.

hōdnlī adv. continually § 83.

hōg sb. sheep § 79.

hōgwəl sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

holīn sb. holly § 79.

hōpl vb., sb. hobble § 79.

hōrs sb. horse § 79.

hōf adv. half § 96.

hōfrəkt adj. imbecile § 96.

hōlī adj. holy § 97.

hōpənī sb. halfpenny § 96.

hūl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

hūlət sb. owl § 76.

hūnī sb. honey 70.

hūyər sb. hunger § 73.

hūyərət adj. hungry § 73.

hūrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.

hūt sb. hut § 72.

hūuk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.

hūup sb. hoop § 107, I.

hūəl sb. hole § 140, I.

hūap vb., sb. hope § 140, I.

hərd vb. hoard § 55 Note.

hərpl vb. limp § 56.

hərpl̥t̥ adj. crippled § 56.

ivər adv. ever § 37.

ivəri pron. every § 37.

iu sb. yew.

īabl adj. able § 133.

ī sb. eye § 90.

ībrīð sb. eyebrow § 90.

ībmīn sb. evening § 87.

ītf adj. each.

jak sb. oak § 134 Note.

jakbōb sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.

jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.

jālə adj. yellow.

jan (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.

jan pron. one § 134 Note.

jans adv. once § 134 Note.

jarə sb. yarrow § 60.

jau sb. ewe.

jaul vb. howl § 118.

jēdər sb. fence made of dead sticks
§ 137 Note.

jēst sb. yeast § 40.

jēt sb. gate § 42.

jētstūp sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

jī (*jə*) pron. ye, you.

jīlp vb. yelp § 39.

jīt adv. yet § 33.

jūr sb. udder § 104.

jār sb. year § 135.

jōk sb., vb. yoke § 79.

jōk sb. yolk § 97.

jūy adj. young § 73.

kabīf sb. cabbage § 62.

kaf sb. chaff § 60.

kaf̥l vb. entangle § 61.

kai sb., pl. to *kūu* § 124.

kāld adj., sb. cold § 67.

kām adj. calm § 67 Note.

kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.

kanī adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

kaykərt adj. ill natured § 63.

kap vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass
§ 64.

karī vb. carry § 62.

— sb. direction from whence the
wind comes § 62.

kart sb. cart § 62.

kartstayz sb. cartshafts § 63.

karən sb. carrion § 62.

kat sb. cat § 61.

katsf vb. catch § 62.

kauī sb. hornless cow § 112.

kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.

kəst vb. cast § 42 Note.

kəs̥n adj. cast off, e. g.

— *kl̥əz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.

kək vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.

kef sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium
spondylium § 49.

kēi sb. key § 128.

kīnlīn sb. firewood § 37 Note.

kīy̥k sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-
sation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing
etc.).

kīy̥kəf sb. whooping-cough § 32.

kīs sb., vb. kiss § 36.

kīst sb. chest § 33.

kīt sb. milking pail § 29.

kīər vb. care § 131.

kīp vb. keep § 92 Note.

klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.

klam vb. starve § 64.

klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily
§ 64.

klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.

klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.

klaud sb. cloud § 112.

klavə sb. clover.

klē sb. clay § 51.

klēd adj. clad.

klēg sb. gadfly § 41.

klīk vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

klīy̥k sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klīyk* sb. blow, hit § 32.
klīp vb. clip, shear § 30.
klīpīn taim sb. shearing time § 30.
klīu sb. clew § 101.
klīā sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
klīāz sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klīm vb. climb § 87.
klīn adj. clean § 87.
klōd sb. clod § 86.
klōg sb. clog § 86.
klōk sb. clock § 85.
klōkhen sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klōtīd adj. clotted § 79.
klōthīād sb. simpleton § 79.
klūt sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.
klādar sb. climb into.
kōbwēb sb. cobweb § 79.
kōk sb. cock § 81.
kōk (up) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kōkkrā sb. cockerow § 65.
kōkən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kōlāp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
kōpi sb. milking stool § 86.
kōpībuk sb. copybook § 81.
kōpīnēks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
kōrn sb. corn § 82.
kō vb. call § 96.
kōrā sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
 — vb. complain.
krāl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kraml vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krēkāt sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
krēn sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
krīl sb. bench for pig killing.
krīuk sb. crook § 102.
krīukt adj. crooked § 102.
krīān vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krōft sb. croft § 79.
krōyk vb. croak § 86.
krōk vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krūdiz sb. curds § 72 Note.
krūtš sb. crutch § 74 Note.
krūud vb., sb. crowd § 111.
krūun sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
krūtš vb. crouch § 111.
kūd sb. cud § 70.
 — vb. pret. could § 76.
kūm vb. come § 70.
kūntrī sb. country § 72.
kūpl sb. couple § 72.
kūu sb. cow § 111.
kūutī or *kūutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kūul adj. cool § 107, I.
kūurāk sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kūuār vb. cower § 111 Note.
kūārt sb. court § 140, III.
kūāt overcoat § 140, III.
kūait adv. quite.
kādī sb. donkey.
kāntrīsaid sb. countryside.
kaslāp sb. rennet bag § 95.
kārliū sb. curlew § 56.
kārsn vb. christen § 54.
kārsnmas sb. Christmas § 54.
lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladl sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
laftār sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagīn cask-stave § 64.

- laləp* vb. wander about after anything § 64.
 — sb. long journey after anything § 64.
lam sb. lamb § 63.
land sb. land § 63.
laŋ adj. long § 63.
lārŋ vb. learn § 63.
las sb. lass § 62 Note.
last adj. last § 60 Note.
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
 — vb. last § 60 Note.
laſkōm sb. a large comb § 64.
laup vb. leap § 118.
leḡar sb. leather § 40.
 — vb. hurry, hasten.
leḡ sb. leg § 41.
lep (*yp*) vb. wrap (up).
lēṭ vb. seek, search § 53.
lēi sb. scythe § 130.
leistŋ sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
liḡ vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
liṃ sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
liuk sb., vb. look § 102.
liəd sb. load § 131.
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
 — vb. load § 131.
 — vb. lade out § 131.
liəf sb. leaf § 137.
liəm adj. lame § 131.
liən adj. lean, thin § 135.
liər sb. liar § 135 Note.
liəst adj. least § 135.
liət adj. late § 131.
liəp sb. barn § 132.
liəḡ adj. loath § 134.
liəv vb. leave § 137.
li vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
 — sb. lie § 90.
lik vb. leak § 87.
lin vb. lean.
liy sb. heather § 31 Note.
lit sb. light § 91.
lit adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
lif adj., active, nimble.
liŋtər vb. loiter § 127.
lok sb. a lot.
lopəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
lord sb. lord § 82 Note.
los sb. loss § 79.
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
lot sb. lot § 79.
lō sb. law § 98 Note.
lof sb. loaf § 97.
lōm sb. loam § 97.
lōvinz int. of surprise § 100.
lump sb. lump § 73 Note.
lyud adj. loud § 111.
lyup sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
lyv vb., sb. love § 70.
liən sb. lane § 142.
liəs vb. loose § 140.
lag sb. ear.
mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.
madl vb. confuse § 60.
mafl vb. act foolishly § 64.
mak vb. make (rare) § 60.
māk sb. maggot § 69.
mākəlī adv. partly, gradually § 60.
man sb. man § 60.
mānḡar vb. maunder § 69.
māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.
markət sb. market § 60.
marə sb. match, equal § 60.
maud sb. mould, earth § 115.
maudīwarp sb. mole § 115.
maṭər sb. matter § 64.
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a sūdḡt maṭər diuənt* § 64.
mauṭ sb. mouth § 112.
mēdl }
mēl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.

mēk vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.

mēl sb. mallet.

mēldār sb. a quantity of corn § 41.

mēn vb. mean § 52 Note.

mēns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.

mēnsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.

mēzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.

mēzl vb. confuse § 52, II.

mēzļin sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.

mīlk sb. milk § 29.

mītf adv. much § 36.

mīzl vb. drizzle § 39.

mīal sb. meal § 135 Note.

mīalark sb. mealchest § 60.

mīan adj. mean § 135

mīār sb. mare § 131 Note.

mīast adj. most § 134.

mīastņ sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.

mīdā sb. meadow § 92, II.

mōbkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.

mōdār vb. trouble, perplex.

mōs sb. moss § 79.

mūd sb. mud § 70.

— vb. pret. would, might.

mūdār sb. mother § 75, III.

mūl sb. dust (of peats) § 71.

mūni sb. money § 72.

mūun sb. moon § 107, II.

mārī adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.

mafl sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.

— vb. gnaw § 65, I.

nab(at) vb. grasp at § 61.

naif sb. knife § 121.

nain num. nine § 122.

nap vb. hit, knock § 64.

naṭarəl sb. simpleton § 62.

naut sb. nothing § 114.

nautatdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.

nēb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *duk nēb* but *heṇ biək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fūu nēb* § 40.

nēbār sb. neighbour § 45.

nēdār conj. neither § 51.

nēkst adv. next.

nēf adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.

nīknīam sb. nickname § 41.

nīn adj. none.

nīt vb. knit § 29.

nīvā adv. never § 37.

nīā adj. no § 134.

nīabadī sb. nobody § 134.

nīād vb. knead § 135 Note.

nīaf sb. fist § 136.

nīam sb. name § 134.

nīār prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.

nīārār adv. nearer § 135 Note.

nīār sb. kidney (rare).

nīāv sb. knave § 131.

nīul vb. need § 92.

nīdļ sb. needle § 92, II.

nīt sb. night § 91.

nōd vb. nod § 86.

nōk vb. knock § 86.

nūu adv. now § 111.

nūuz sb. noose.

nūāz sb. nose § 140.

od adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *od kēsāz*.

of adv. off.

on prep. on § 79.

opn vb. open § 79.

ordār vb. order § 81.

ortfāt sb. orchard § 82.

ov (āv, ə) prep. 1. of; 2. on.

ovālīaf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.

ōlās adv. always § 96.

ōmāst adv. almost § 96.

- padək* sb. frog § 61.
paint sb. pint § 128.
pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
pār sb. pair.
park sb. park § 60.
parlīs adj. dangerous § 60.
part sb. part § 62.
partrīdž sb. partridge § 62.
parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.
pē vb. pay § 52.
pelt vb. pelt.
penīwig sb. small cake § 39.
pig sb. pig (rare) § 29.
pīgul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
pīgīn sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.
piķ sb. pitch § 29.
piķdark adj. pitchdark § 29.
pīək vb. roost, perch § 139.
pīət sb. peat § 139.
pīətpot sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.
pīlin sb. peeling, peel.
pīās sb. place § 132.
pluk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.
plūu sb., vb. plough § 108.
plūustilt sb. plough handle § 36.
podīs sb. porridge § 81.
pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.
pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.
praiz up vb. prise up.
prēmīs vb., sb. promise.
prūud adj. proud.
prekīnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.
prent vb. print § 57, II.
pres vb. press, entice § 57, II.
pund sb. pound § 73.
punf vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
put vb. put § 72 Note.
puu vb. pull § 110.
puuk sb. pimple.
pūək sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
pūər adj. poor § 140, III.
rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
rain vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakū vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp an rain' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
ray adj. wrong § 63.
rayk adj. close together, rank § 63.
raf adj. rash § 61.
ratū sb. rat § 60.
ratf vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhayk sb. ring to which the *redstīək* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.
rant sb. stir uproar § 120.
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.
rarl vb. get confused in talking.
rēdər adv. rather § 52, I.
rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rēn sb. rain § 51.
rēns vb. rinse § 50.
rēvat sb. rivet.
rīg sb. ridge § 36.
rīgīn sb. top of roof § 36.
rīu vb. rue § 101.
riud sb. seven yards § 102.
riut sb. root § 102 Note.
rīək vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
rīap sb. rope § 134.
rīər vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.
rīəs sb. race § 135.

- rjastj* adj. reesty § 139.
rjđ vb. read § 92, II.
rjđj adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rik sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rit adj. right § 91.
rjř sb. wreath § 92.
rəziu sb. resin.
riř vb. rub § 72 Note.
riđar sb. rudder § 75, III.
riř adj. rough § 76.
riud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
riuf sb. roof § 107, I.
riud sb. road § 142.
riřar vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (up) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
ranf sb. a thickset man § 94.
rudj sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
rudstjok sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.
(řiz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
rvn vb. run § 58.
řf sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
sailk sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gijar*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
saklās adj. innocent § 61.
sakstj sb. sexton § 62.
samplar sb. sampler § 63 Note.
sanřar vb. saunter § 64.
say sb. song § 63.
sartj adj. certain § 60.
sarə vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sas vb. scold § 65.
satj vb. settle § 60.

řbm num. seven § 46.
řbntj num. seventy § 46.
řg sb. corn on hand or foot.
řel vb. sell § 40.
řen adv. temp. since, afterwards.
řet vb. set § 40.
řetj dym = setting out.
řjdarz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
řik (often *řitf*) pro. such § 29.
řikl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *řjrin-huk*) § 29.
řinj sb. sinew § 29.
řij vb. sing § 32.
řit vb. sit § 29.
řitfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
řiu vb. sew § 101.
řiut vb. suit § 113.
řiuar adj., adv. sure § 113.
řjə sb. sea § 135.
— adv. so § 134.
řjok sb. sake § 131.
řjəl sb. sale § 131.
řjam pro. same § 131.
řjan adv. soon § 138.
řjap sb. soap § 134.
řjar adj. sore § 134.
řjəl sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
řjarz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
řj vb. see.
řik adj. sick.
řit sb. sight § 91.
řkai sb. sky § 124.
řkailark sb. skylark § 124.
řkalap sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
řkautj adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
řkart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
řkarp vb. scoop § 120.
řkel sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.
skēlbūus sb. division between two cowstalls.
skēlp vb. beat.
skētf sb. an ill dressed person § 53.
skift vb. shift § 29.
skōd vb. scald § 96 Note.
skrafl vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.
skraik vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.
skrat vb. scratch § 64.
skrau sb. uproar § 120.
skraudlī adv. one on the top of another § 120.
skriu sb. screw.
skræg sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
skūul sb. school § 106.
skūulmēstā sb. schoolmaster § 106.
skūār sb. score § 140, I.
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.
skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.
skārł sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.
slā adj. slow.
slak sb. ravine (rare).
 — adj. slack.
slaf vb. trim a hedge § 64.
slafī adj. wet of weather § 64.
slatāri = *slafī* § 64.
slē vb. slay § 52 Note.
slēd sb. sledge § 40.
slēdār (abūt) vb. be untidy.
slēk vb. daub § 53.
slēkñ vb. slake the thirst § 40.
slēp adj. slippery § 52.
slēr vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
slīp vb. slip § 29.
slīā sb. sloe § 134.
slīāwurm sb. slowworm § 134.
slōkñ vb. slake the thirst § 80.
slōyk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.
slūtf sb. mud § 77.
smart adj. smart.
smīt sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.
smō adj. small § 96.
smūuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
smūuð adj. smooth § 107, I.
smørk vb. smirk § 55.
smæt sb. smut.
snā sb. snow § 65.
snafl vb. act queerly § 60.
snak sb. light meal § 60.
snēk sb. door catch.
snēkpōsēt sb. rebuff.
snēk sb. snake § 52.
snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.
snøk sb. sneak § 131.
snjār sb. snare § 131.
snūl sb. snail.
snōt sb. mucus § 80.
snūuzl vb. be half asleep, take a nap.
snūār vb. snore § 140, I.
snørt vb. snort.
sorī adj. sorry § 82 Note.
sorā sb. sorrow § 79.
sōt sb. salt § 96.
sōv sb. salve § 96.
sōvīntaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
spār vb. spare.
spark sb. spark § 60.
sparā sb. sparrow § 60.
spēlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
spīnk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
spjād sb. spade § 131.
spjæk sb. spoke § 134.
 — vb. speak § 136.
spīl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.
splaf vb. splash § 61.
splatf sb. splotch.
sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
spring sb. 1. spring = Frühling;
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
sprijād vb. spread § 135, I.

- sprunt* vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spun sb. spoon § 107.
spur sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakər vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
 — sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
steg sb. gander § 41.
stek vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stek adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
stepfaðər sb. stepfather.
stēarz sb. stairs.
stīdī sb. anvil § 33 Note.
 — adj. steady § 33.
stīdl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stīf sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stīu vb. stew § 103.
stīak sb. steak.
 — sb. stake § 131.
stīal sb. steal § 136.
stīan sb. stone § 134.
stīanþrā sb. stonethrow § 134.
stīatsmān sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stī sb. ladder § 90.
stak sb. loose tree stump § 79.
starkn vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stop vb. stop § 80.
stōk sb. stalk § 96.
stōl sb. stall § 96.
stīaiv vb. strive § 125.
stīay adj. strong § 63.
stīaul vb. stroll § 120.
stīek adj., adv. straight § 40.
stīrīkl vb. sprinkle § 34.
stīrīð sb. straw § 135.
stīrōk vb. stroke § 97.
stīrek adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufin sb. stuffing § 72.
stump sb. stump § 73.
stut vb. stutter § 70 Note.
stūuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, I.
stūul sb. stool § 107, I.
stūup vb. stoop.
(jæt)-stūup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stər vb. stir § 55, II.
sūl vb. pret. should § 75, I.
sūk in vb. deceive § 76.
sūm pro. some § 70.
sūmæt pro. something § 70.
sūn sb. sun § 70.
sūndə sb. sunday § 70.
sup sb. supper § 72.
sūn sb. sow § 109.
sūk vb. suck § 111.
sūn sb. swoon § 108.
sūr adj. sour § 111.
sūal sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.
swadl vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swaþ sb. bacon rind § 60.
swēi vb. sway.
swīl vb. swill § 29.
swīn vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al in swīn mī wēz hīam*; § 39.
swīndž vb. singe § 39.
swīy vb. swing § 40.
swīal vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swīar vb. swear § 136.
swīat vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swīp vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swart vb. squirt.
fadə sb. shadow § 60.
faf interj. fie! § 64.
fak vb. shake § 60.

- fakl* sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.
falə adj. shallow § 61.
fam sb. shame § 60.
faməd adj. ashamed § 60.
famfīəst adj. shamefaced § 60.
fap vb., sb. shape § 60.
fīlf sb. shelf § 36.
fīlə sb. scree §§ 33, 234.
fīpərd sb. shepherd.
fīəf sb. sheaf.
fīərinhiuk sb. shearinghook § 136.
fī (*fī*) pro. she.
fīp sb. sheep § 87.
fōrt adj. short § 82.
fōt in phrase *gīt fōt əv* = get rid of § 86.
fō vb. show § 98 Note.
friyk vb. shrink § 32.
fryb sb. shrub § 75, I.
fryud sb. shroud § 111.
fūfl sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.
fugə sb. sugar § 72.
fupn sb. cowshed § 74.
fut vb. shoot § 75, I.
fūu sb. shoe, pl. *fūuz*. *fūun* is obsolete § 111.
fūuway sb. bootlace § 63.
fūudər sb. shoulder § 110.
fūuər sb. shower § 111.
fatl sb. shuttle § 95.
fatlkək sb. shuttle cock § 95.
fərl vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
fərl of vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.
tāstīks sb. = *tāz*.
taght sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.
taim sb. time § 121.
taimliy sb. heather, *Erica Cinerea*.
tait adj. tight § 91 Note.
tak vb. take § 61.
talə sb. tallow § 60.
tag vb. sting § 61.
tagz sb. tongs § 60.
tar sb. tar § 60.
tarn sb. tarn § 60.
tart sb. tart § 62.
tēl vb. tell § 40.
tēl sb. tail § 51, I.
tēn num. ten.
tēnt sb. tent § 43 Note.
tēp sb. tape § 52.
tēstrel sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.
tīyklər sb. tinker § 32.
tiuit sb. plover.
tiun sb. tune § 103.
tiuḡ sb. tooth § 102.
tiuḡwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.
tīə sb. toe § 134.
tīə pro. the one, e. g. *tīə hors*, *tīən ən tuḡdər* § 134.
tīəbl sb. table § 133.
tīəd sb. toad § 134.
tīəl sb. tale § 131.
tīəm sb. team § 137.
 — adj. tame § 131.
tīəp sb. ram § 139.
tīər vb. tire § 136.
tīətf vb. teach § 135.
tīəv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tīəv priḡ tsnā*, also sb.
tīəz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.
tī sb. tea.
 — vb. tie § 90.
tīm vb. pour out § 89.
tof adj. tough § 84.
toḡkūət sb. overcoat.
totl vb. totter § 79.
totli adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.
totərbog sb. quagmire § 79.
tōk vb. talk § 96.
ṭrai vb. try § 125.
ṭramp vb. tramp § 64.

trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.
trīn adj. true § 101.
trīuþ sb. truth § 101.
trōf sb. trough § 84.
trūbl sb. trouble § 72.
trūst sb., vb. trust.
trēmł vb. tremble § 57, II.
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.
trēnł sb. wheel of wheelbarrow.
 § 57, I.
tfats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tsaup sb. rose-haw § 120.
tfēn sb. chain § 52 Note.
tfīkn sb. chicken.
tfīmlə sb. chimney § 81.
tfītī sb. cat § 39.
tfītībōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.
tfīuz vb. choose.
tfōkful adj. chockful § 84.
tfūək vb. choke § 140.
tfərŋ sb. churn § 55, II.
tū (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.
tugīdər adv. together.
tuml vb. tumble § 72.
tusł sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tūł sb. tool § 107.
tūzłt *up* adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twīdł (*þūumz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twīłt sb. quilt § 31.
tāmōrn (*tāmūərŋ*) adv. to-morrow § 82.

þaibl sb. porridge stick § 123.
þak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
þau vb. thaw § 113.
þeyk vb. thank § 44.
þeyks sb. thanks § 44.
þīyk vb. think § 36.
þrā vb. throw § 65, III.

þrēfauld sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.
þrīap vb. threep, scold § 137.
þrī num. three § 89.
þrīd sb. thread.
þrōsl sb. thrush § 79.
þrēst vb. thrust § 57, III.
þrūnə sb. thunder § 70.
þrūnəklək sb. a kind of beetle § 70.
þūum sb. thumb § 111.
þūuzŋd num. thousand § 111.
þərtī num. thirty § 54.
þərtīn num. thirteen § 54.

ðē, *ðē* pro. they.
ðēn adv. then § 44.
ðī pron., adj. thy § 38.
ðīsēł pro. thyself § 38.
ðīər adv. there § 135.
ðər (*ðər*) pro. these, those § 86.
ðūu (*ðū*) pro. thou 111.
ðūł = thou wilt.

ūbm sb. oven § 75, I.
up prep. up § 70.
upþayk adv. upwards, up § 70.
us pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
ūus sb. ounce.
ūt adv., prep. out § 111.
ūər pron., adj. our § 111.
ūəst sb. curds § 141, II.

valaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.

varə adv. very § 60 Note.
vau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waild adj. wild § 123.
wāmł vb. roll about § 66.
walf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
waykl adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase
əz waykl əz ə wēt sēk § 63.
waykl əbūt vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

wār adv. where § 65.
war vb. waste § 60.
warbl sb. larva of *Æstrus Ovis* § 64.
wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.
wark sb. work § 60.
 — vb. ache.
warld sb. world § 60.
warm adj., vb. warm § 60.
warn vb. warn § 60.
wars adj. worse § 60.
warst adj. worst § 60.
wart sb. wart § 60.
wasn vb. grow worse § 60.
wēðar sb. weather § 40.
wēk adj. weak § 53.
wēl sb. well § 40.
welt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.
weltar vb. stagger about § 42.
wepm sb. weapon § 45.
wēstrəl sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel § 52.
wef vb. wash § 42.
wēv sb. wave § 52.
wī (wēi) prep. with § 29.
wīdī sb. bent ozier § 33.
wīlā sb. willow § 33.
wīnd vb. wind § 32.
 — sb. wind § 32.
wīndrā sb. row of peats stacked for drying § 32.
wīnīstriþ sb. a long straw § 32.
wīno vb. winnow § 32.
wīsp sb. wisp § 39.
wīst interj. be quiet § 39.
wīzntli adj. wizzened § 29.
wīð sb. woe § 134.
wīðar vb. wear § 136, I.
wīðst vb. waste § 133.
wī (wī) pro. pl. we.
wīl adv. well § 88.
wīt sb. 1. weight; 2. in *lēt wīt*, hint, give to understand, e. g. *hi nīvā lēt wīt hi waz gān ðīar*.
wōk vb. walk § 96.

wūd vb. would (rare) § 75, I.
wūmī vb., sb. auger § 77.
wūndar sb., vb. wonder § 73.
wūrd sb. word § 75, II.
wūrm sb. worm § 74.
wūrþ sb. worth § 75, II.
wūst sb. worsted § 75, II.
wūu sb. wool § 110.
wærk vb. work § 55, II.
wært sb. wort § 55, II.

hwā pro. who § 65.
hwaikōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.
hwail sb. while § 121.
hwail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till § 121.
hwaiæt adj. quiet § 125.
hwār adv. where § 65.
hwē sb. whey § 51, II.
hwēðar conj. whether § 40.
hwēðar pro. which (of two) § 40.
hwēlkər sb. a big thing.
hwēlp sb. puppy § 40.
hwemī vb. upset §§ 40, 324.
hwīðar adv. whither § 29.
hwīk adj. living, alive § 29.
hwīks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.
hwīn sb. gorse § 31 Note.
hwīð pro. who § 134.
hwīæt sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.
hwīl sb. wheel.
hwīlrūt sb. wheel-wright § 91.

ðbyun adv. in phrase *ðbyun wī hīzsel* = rejoicing above measure § 111.
ðbyut prep. about § 111.
agēn 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against § 51, I.
ðlay prep. along § 63.
ðlēbm num. eleven § 46.
ðlīøn adj. alone § 134.
əmakəlī adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually § 60.
əmay prep. among § 63.

gegenst prep. over against, facing.

əniu adj. enough § 102.

enuf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328.

apod vb. be sure, § 83,

e. g. *al apəd īz gān*,

al əpəd tə ʃu wɪl.

arai adj., adv. awry.

ærþ sb. earth.

əslīy adv. amiss.

æstīad(æ) prep. instead (of) § 136.

ateftər adv. after § 42.

atwīn prep. between § 88.

æwē adv. away § 51, III.

at 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.



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